CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without an addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28484—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS :—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th July
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700		24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th July.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th „
ROHILLA	3387	700		13th Aug.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th „
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. Doo. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
July 13, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th August, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KAPURTHALA, 1,168 tons, on the 19th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,552 tons, on the 15th July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. Young	3887	21st July.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	6th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 14th, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission,* and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. ALMORA are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th July, 1891. Agents.

UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' & GENT'S.
SOFT SILK.
VERY CHOICE STOCK.
From Rs. 9-4.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

DIABETES.

KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT OF

JAMBUL.

THIS preparation has been well tested by the Medical Faculty in England, Germany, and the United States, and is the Remedy in all cases of Diabetes.

Its action is to prevent formation of Sugar in the system, and so to stay waste ; and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet, so obnoxious to diabetic patients, can be dispensed with.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE POONA SEASON, 1891.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, beg to invite the attention of Visitors and Residents to their unrivalled Stocks, specially imported to meet the requirements of the coming Season. Each Department of the Company's extensive Business is now replete with Goods of the choicest Quality.

TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business, very far exceeding that of any other House in Western India, enables them to purchase in the best Markets at the lowest possible rates, thus placing the Company in a position to supply Goods on specially advantageous terms.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this Department the Company are the largest Importers in India, and the undermentioned are given as specimen of the Stocks held.

SHERRIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Amontillado	40 0	41 0
Manzanilla	31 0	35 0
Golden Sherry	31 0	35 0
Old Dry „	29 0	32 8
Pale Dinner Sherry	24 0	27 0
Light Sherry	15 0	17 0

PORTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Superior Old Port (OUR WELL-KNOWN "INVALID" PORT).	35 0	39 0
Fine Old Port	28 0	31 0
Old Port	20 0	22 8

CHAMPAGNES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Giesler's "Extra Cuvee" '84 qts.	64 0	71 0
Giesler's for India Brand „	57 0	63 0
Pomeroy & Greno Extra Sec „	70 0	79 0
Perrier Jouet "Finest Dry" „	54 0	60 0
„ "Reserve Cuvee" „	62 0	69 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole „	60 0	67 0
Roederer's "Reserve" „	65 0	72 0
Superior Sparkling Saumur „	30 0	33 0

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
St. Julien Medoc. Bottles	11 0	12 8
Bordeaux „	11 0	12 8
Petit Medoc „	14 0	16 0
Superior „ „	18 0	20 0
Chateau Lagrange „	23 0	26 0
„ Larose „	29 0	32 0
„ Margaux „	35 0	39 0

WHISKIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher's Highland Malt qts.	27 0	30 0
„ Liqueur Glenlivet qts.	30 0	33 0
„ Fine Old „	26 0	28 8
„ Old Irish „	26 0	29 0
Crabbie's Scotch „	24 0	26 8
Bushmill's Irish „	36 0	40 0

BRANDIES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher's Special "Invalid"	65 0	73 0
„ *** Fine Old Pale Cognac	40 0	44 8
„ ** Old Pale	36 0	40 0
„ * Pale Cognac	32 0	35 8
Hennessy's, Mounie's, Exshaws, &c.		

Romford Ale, Canterbury Ale, Treacher's Pilsener Beer, Bass's Ale.

PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.

Fresh supplies of every description of Preserved Meats, Game, Fish, Pickles, Soups, Vegetables, Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Coffee, Cocoas, Chocolates, &c. Table and Household Requisites from the first English and Continental Houses are imported by every Mail Steamer, thus ensuring FRESHNESS, a great desideratum in this class of Goods. The special attention of Messes and Clubs is directed to the fact that the rates are lower than those at which the same high-class Articles can be imported direct. EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

GLASS AND CROCKERY.

The Stock contains many handsome designs, specially suited for Presentation. The Company's Standard Patterns in both Glass and Crockery will be found cheap and serviceable.

HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.

Include Cutlery of the best Quality, well known for its capability of standing hard wear. Lamps and Lanterns in great variety. Kerosine Cooking-Stoves, Cheavin's Celebrated Filters, Enamelled Iron Ware, Baths, Garden Tools, Camp Kit, Animal Traps, and Household Necessaries of every description.

GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT.

The Company offer an unequalled selection of well-seasoned Kit of the very best Quality ; Lawn-Tennis, Cricket, Rackets, Golf, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Ammunition, and Games of every description for Out-door and In-door use.

The Company solicits special attention to this Department, the lengthened experience acquired and the practical knowledge obtained of the necessities of an Indian climate, enable the Company to offer the very best Goods at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.

HOSIERY, HATS, AND GLOVES.

This Department meets with great attention from the Manager, whose long and varied experience of this Branch will be a sufficient Guarantee to Constituents that their commands will be met with supplies of the latest and most fashionable Goods.

SADDLERY.

This Department contains every description of Saddlery and Stable Gear, and a large Assortment of Riding, Hunting, and Driving Whips.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE AND FANCY GOODS.

The Jewellery Department contains a very handsome selection of new and elegant designs in Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklets, Rings, &c.

The Electro-plated Ware is of the very best quality, and comprises many handsome designs in Vegetable and Side Dishes, Cruets, Claret Jugs, Iced Water Pitchers, Fish and Fruit Knives and Forks, &c., &c.

The fancy Department includes Albums, Writing and Despatch Cases, Dressing Bags and Cases, Jewel Cases, Fans, etc., and a very large Assortment of Novelties and Elegancies in fancy Leather, Plush, Ormolu, &c.

STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

The Stationery Department has been replenished with new Goods from the well-known Firms of De La Rue, Goodall, &c., and contains writing Appliances and Necessaries of every description suitable for the writing-table and personal use.

The Artists' Materials, of which the Company has a large stock, are obtained from the firm of Winsor and Newton, whose name is a guarantee for their good Quality.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

In these Departments the Company are transacting largely increased business, due to the excellent and reliable quality of the Instruments, Apparatus and Chemicals supplied, coupled with moderate charges. The Company's present Stock is complete in every Department.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Pharmacy Department is presided over by a thoroughly competent Pharmacist of many years experience in first-class London and Provincial Houses, whose chief attention is devoted to testing analytically the purity and quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed in the dispensing of Physicians' Prescriptions and in preparing and despatching Medicines.

The Surgical Instruments are procured from the leading London Houses. The attention of the Profession, Dispensaries, &c., is invited to the Company's extensive Stock, which is being continually increased by the addition of New and Improved Instruments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

SUTTON'S SEEDS. WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

PURVEYORS AND CHEMISTS, BY APPOINTMENT, TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, 1891, HAS COMMENCED JULY 1ST.

WATSON AND Co.,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

COTTON PRESSES, OIL PRESSES.

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,

ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CUMMINS' PATENT,

COTTON BALING PRESSES.

500 lb. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lb. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HALF-PRESSES & FINISHERS.

COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.

ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.

With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS insuring HIGH YIELD of oil and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.

SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.

70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE MR. A. E. CUMMINS, from LEEDS, EXPERT in COTTON and OIL pressing, is now on Circuit in INDIA, and is prepared to give ADVICE, QUOTATIONS, and accept ORDERS, on behalf of the FIRM.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,
KEMP'S GREAT FEVER REMEDY.
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL :—

"SEND quickly one largest size Bottle of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE ; it is a very good Preparation ; I prefer it to Quinine ; and have recommended it to others."

(Signed) H. J. B.,
Pampore, Kangra Valley.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
Liquor Chirettine, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3-0.

KEMP & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

STRONG FOLDING SODA WATER BASKETS.

MADE OF ZINC, WITH HINGES AND HANDLES.

FOR holding or carrying six Bottles of Aerated Water, Wine or Beer.

When not in use they fold into a small space and are very convenient for either sending for supplies or travelling.

Each Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M. D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his Formula.

Price 12 Annas Per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

FEVER REMEDIES,
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER	DROPS.	{ "Very efficient" concentrated. Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER	MIXTURE.	{ "Great success in many cases." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER	SALINE.	{ "An excellent preparation." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER	TINCTURE.	{ Warburg's, McLean's formula. Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER	TINCTURE.	{ Warburg's own preparation. Per phial, Rs. 2.
SACCHARO	CHIRETTIN.	{ Antiperiodic in Fever. Per bottle, Rs. 1, 1-8 and 2-8.
LIQUOR	CHIRETTIN.	{ Liquid form of above. Per bottle, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending 31st March, 1891, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum.

Holders of "Bearer" Shares will receive payment on or after 16th instant, on presentation of the Coupons at the Office here.

By Order of the Directors,
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.
Bombay, July 11th, 1891.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are in every way unimpeachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	3 12	„
COQUETAS	3 8	„

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
„ 2	3 12	„
„ 3	3 8	„

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

"BEACONSFIELDS."
Nos. 1 and 2.

Specially made to my order of thoroughly matured and selected SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS."
Rs. 11 per box of 100.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.
IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TIN BOXES OF 50 AND 100 EACH.

REAL BURMAHS.
"MOUNG LOOS"
Rs. 2-8 per 100.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Badham, Pile and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1891, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1891.

2—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3—To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

4—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ALEX. McKENZIE,
Chairman.

Bombay, 4th July, 1891.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th July to 15th July, 1891, both days inclusive.

THE CITY LINE S. S. "CITY OF AGRA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids, and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1891.

THE KARACHI PORT TRUST

INVITE TENDERS, accompanied by drawings and specification which may form the basis of a contract for a Steam Tug suited for towing and inspection purposes.

The following particulars are suggested:—

Length 120, breadth 24, depth 12 feet, draught not more than 9 feet. Tonnage about 230. Minimum speed 10 knots. Indicated H. P. not less than 500. Twin screws. Hull steel or iron, the latter preferred. Teak deck. Class 100 A 1 Lloyd's.

Engines, one pair of compound surface condensing with 2 pairs cylinders with Boilers for 100 lbs. pressure with roomy furnaces for coal or wood, or as an alternative treble expansion engines with 150 lbs. pressure.

To be thoroughly seaworthy and to be delivered in Karachi Harbour ready for work.

Tenders to be addressed to the Chairman, and delivered at the Board's Office, Karachi, not later than noon of Thursday, the 15th October next.

For further information apply to the Secretary to the Trust, Karachi.

D. MORRIS, M. Inst. C.E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.

Port Engineer's Office, Manora, Karachi, 10th July, 1891.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL............	£ 607,229
REST	„ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.

THIS PLAN offers an excellent method of securing dowries for daughters.

The attention of the NATIVE COMMUNITY is especially called to this plan of Assurance.

No medical examination is required.

For full particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.

44, Custom House Road, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

JAS. MCCABE, of Royal Exchange, London.—A few of the above Maker's Gold Watches in Hunting and Open Cases, with and without key, are now for Sale.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAMALDAS BHOWANIDAS of Bombay Hindoo, deceased.

RATANBAI, widow of the said deceased, the Guardian and next friend of BHUGWANDAS SAMALDAS, the infant son of the said deceased.......................................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 10th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE.
The 10th Day of July, 1891.
Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, & KOLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned:—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs.	180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	„	220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	„	390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished...	„	400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	„	410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage........................	„	420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half year ending 30th June, 1891, have THIS DAY BEEN POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1891.

NOTICE.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THE above FIRM stand SECOND in the Official Returns of Brandy exported by over 200 Cognac Firms during the year 1890, which proves conclusively that their Brandy is well-known all over the World. Sold by all Wine Dealers.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., **HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,**
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of the Petition of ARDESAR HORMASJI BANAJI, who carried on business as a Book Seller and Stationer, under the name of HORMASJI SORABJI and COMPANY, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons who claim to be Creditors of the above named Insolvent, are requested to send in their claims with a full statement of their accounts to the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, before the Thirty-first Day of July Instant, otherwise a dividend will be declared without reference to their claims. And all persons indebted to the said Insolvent are hereby called on to make payment of their debts to the said Official Assignee forthwith. Dated this Eight Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay. aforesaid this 9th day of July, 1891.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of July, 1891, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane, for the purpose of considering and, if approved, of passing as special Resolutions the following Resolutions:—

I.—That Messrs. Volkart Brothers be and they are hereby appointed Managers of the Company, as from the 1st day of July, 1891, (at the remuneration and upon the terms mentioned in clauses 88 and 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company) in the place of Messrs. Booth and Co., who are desirous of relinquishing said office.

II.—That an extra allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem be made for the Manager of the Presses at Khamgaum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BOOTH & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,

FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.

Rs. 25 per dozen, subject to 5 Per Cent. Discount for Cash. SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS for Monsoon Wear, Best Wove Flannel, Natural Wool Tropical Flannel, Silk and Wool, all thoroughly Shrunk.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING, FIT GUARANTEED.

	Rs.	a.
NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS— Plain and Fancy.. Each	6	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— White for Tennis .... „	7	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours .... „	7	8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— White or Cream for Tennis .... „	8	8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours, Beautifully Soft..................... „	8	8
BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS— Latest Patterns .... „	8	8
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS— Cricketing or Tennis .... „	8	8
SLEEPING SUITS— Made from the above ....from per suit	10	8

THORPE & CO, {SHIRT-MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s, each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co MADRAS

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

	Madras prices Rs.	a.
"SALISBURYS."		
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2	8
"IMPERIALS."		
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ...per box	2	0
"MAYOS."		
MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3	8
"BEACONSFIELDS"		
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3	0
manufactured in three sizes, „ 2—4 ... „	2	12
in boxes of 100. „ 3—3½ „ (thin)... „	2	8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS."		
MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100	2	0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED............	£2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP	£ 250,000
RESERVED FUND	£ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND............	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP......	£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$	92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$	7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund...................................$	68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$	100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
French Press Company, 3 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Latona (s) from Barry; and City of Agra (s), Glasgow.

Vessel sailed.—The steamer Bisagno sailed yesterday for Hong-kong.

Reported Theft.—Mr. F. J. Maidment, Abkari Inspector, Victoria Road, has reported to the police the theft of a silver watch and gold chain, valued at Rs. 140, which he had placed on his dressing table before going to bed on the night of Sunday, the 12th instant.

Our Lady of Mount Carmel.—To-morrow being the feast of Mount Carmel, there will be a solemn high mass at the Cathedral, Kalbadevi, at 6 o'clock, with sermon and the benediction of the most blessed sacrament. The Cathedral choir will sing a short mass, with the accompaniment of an orchestra.

The Storm at Sea.—The s. s. Latona, of 1,920 tons, under the command of Captain F. Bouchette, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry with a cargo of coals. She left Barry on the 11th ultimo, bound to Colombo. During the voyage on the east of Socotra she encountered very heavy weather. The pumps became choked and the donkey engine broke down. The vessel had in consequence to put into Bombay for the necessary repairs, after which she will resume her voyage to Colombo.

Assault with a Knife.—Jooma Kulpa, who was charged by Inspector Hack, of the B. Division, with assaulting the woman Mushaka with a knife on the 10th instant, cutting her middle and forefingers, was placed in the dock on remand yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The prisoner, who appeared sorry for his conduct, said he was guilty and pleaded that he was under the influence of brandy at the time, but promised never to act in a similar manner towards the woman in future. The Magistrate took a lenient view of the case and passed a sentence of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

Chapel at Parwar.—The Catholic population of Chuim, Bandora, will be relieved from the inconvenience to which they have long been subjected by having to assemble in a place of worship which is quite inconvenient to that community. Rev. Father Manuel Fonseca, Vicar of the Cathedral of N. S. D'Esperanca, has tided the difficulty by building a Chapel at Parwar, on the ridge of Chuim Hill, which will gather together Catholics from Chuim, Palli, and Karry. Rev. Father Continho, one of the professors of the Episcopal Seminary at Damaun, is expected on Friday, the 17th instant, at Parwar, to stay there for the benefit of his health. He will say mass daily at the aforesaid Chapel.

The Book-stall at Bori Bunder Station.—Nothing was wanted for the comfort and convenience of railway passengers at the G. I. P. Railway Terminus since the refreshment rooms were opened, except a stall similar to Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's arrangements at home, where passengers might pick up a cheap volume or a newspaper to while away the tedious hours of a long railway journey. This has now been supplied by Messrs. Combridge and Co., who have erected a neat and well-arranged stall near the departure platform entrance, and it is loaded with suitable books for railway reading at ten annas the shilling. The stall is in charge of a European, on whom passengers may rely for prompt attention.

An Incorrigible Son.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Hassanalli Jafferjee, a Bora, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments and silk apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 520, the property of his father, Jafferjee Rajabally. It appeared that the accused was turned out from the house by his father, three months ago, owing to his reckless habits. He then went to Goa as a labourer, but returned to Bombay on the 7th instant and went to his father's house at Duncan Road. Finding the house locked and his parents gone to Lanowli, he broke open the door and, entering the house, stole the articles in question from a cupboard and decamped. Before he had gone far, however, he met a police sepoy, who asked him to explain as to how he became possessed of the articles, and as he could not give a satisfactory reply he was taken into custody. The Magistrate convicted and undergo nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Suspicious Death of an Infant at Bandora.—While a porter in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway was crossing the embankment over which the railway runs from Mahim to Bandora through the creek and approaching the bridge on Monday evening, he discovered the dead body of an infant, to all appearance a Hindoo by birth, lying among the stones on the slope of the embankment about fifteen feet below the Vehar main. He informed the station master of Bandora of it, and the child, which seemed about six months old, was placed beyond reach of the tide on the bank above and covered over. The body of the infant was allowed to remain there till nine o'clock yesterday morning, when it was removed to the Ready-money Charitable Dispensary, where an inquest was to be held upon it by Dr. Gonsalves. It is to be hoped that the police will pursue their investigation towards establishing the identity of the infant, which could not have floated in with the tide from the sea without being intercepted by the fishing nets that span the channel leading through the Lady Jamsetjee Causeway.

Death of a Kathiawar Merchant.—The death is announced of Mr. Bhagwanbhai Jeenabhai Parekh, of Koondla, on the 9th inst., at his residence at Koondla. Mr. Bhagwanbhai was one of the prominent merchants of that place and of Mawa, both under the Bhownugger State. He was a man of most amiable and straightforward disposition and was ever ready to assist the poor, and has founded many charities, such as building dharamsalas, naves, wells, and sadavarts at different places in Kathiawar, the chief amongst them being as follows:—A large and convenient dharamsala and a well at a distance of 2 miles from Koondla, where many travellers are comfortably accommodated and the poor are given food gratis. A dharamsala and a well at Asrana, between Koondla and Mawa, and also a dharamsala and a well at Shetoorjee, near Amreli in Katiawar. He was one of the prominent members of the Kapote Bania caste, and his death is much regretted by his community. The business at Koondla was stopped and all the shops were closed on the day out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

A Rash Act.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lee-Smith charged Charles Cheston Weston, chief officer of the s. s. Almora, with causing hurt to Saloo Minguel, a craneman, who was working on board the same vessel. The evidence disclosed that whilst the mechanic was driving his machine at the Prince's Dock yesterday morning he received the order to "heave" and immediately after "steady." His sling colliding with something which he did not see, the accused threw down a piece of wood, which struck Saloo on the forehead and injured him. Complainant said that if he had let go the sling, to which a heavy weight was suspended, several persons working on the forecastle would have been injured. Other witnesses were called and testified to the action of the accused, who attributed it to provocation, but expressed to the court that it was not his intention to inflict any injury and was willing to make reparation to the complainant. Weston said he had passed frequent orders to stop the heaving, but no heed was given to his directions. His worship remanded the case, enlarging the prisoner on bail in Rs. 20 for his appearance this morning.

Theft at Duncan Road.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Rangu Rama and Tookaram Kodajee were charged by Inspector Hiscocks before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with breaking into the godown of Damodur Valjee and stealing five maunds of wool, valued at Rs. 75. On the 2nd inst. the accused stole the wool from the complainant's godown at Duncan Road, and hiring a coolie directed him to take the bags of wool to their shops at Grant Road. While the coolie was carrying the wool to the first accused's shop he was arrested by a police sepoy on suspicion. The coolie explained to the sepoy that he was hired by the accused to take the wool to their shop, and thereupon the police arrested the accused, who confessed to having stolen the wool from the complainant's godown. On inquiry the police further ascertained that the accused had once before stolen wool from the complainant's godown and sold it to a broker named Lakhmidass Ookerda for Rs. 11 only. The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

HIGH COURT—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice **Birdwood**, the Hon. Mr. Justice **Jardine**, and the Hon. Mr. Justice **Parsons**.)

COINS AS INSTRUMENTS OF GAMBLING.

This was a petition of the Government of Bombay appealing against an order of acquittal passed under section 245 Criminal Procedure Code, on the 21st October 1890, by Mr. C. Dallas, Third-class Magistrate of Belgaum, in a case in which Govind Parashram, Girinatta bin Shidhinghota, and Gurshudappa bin Appay were charged with the offence of gambling in a public thoroughfare. Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, represented the Crown, Mr. Vasadu Gopal appearing for the accused.

Mr. Justice Birdwood said: The accused Govind Parashram and two others were arrested by the police for the offence of playing for money with instruments of gaming in a public thoroughfare, and charged before the Magistrate, third class, under clause *a* of section 12 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887. The Magistrate found that the accused were playing "a game wherein a number of coins are thrown into the air and all that fall with a named side uppermost are won by the thrower." Following the ruling in Imp. *vs.* Vithal, I. L. R. VI. Bombay 19, which follows Rez. *vs.* Rama *et al* (Criminal Ruling of the 19th June 1873) and Watson *vs.* Martin (34 L. J. M. C. 50; S. C. 11 Jurist N. S. 321; and 10 Cox 56), the Magistrate held that coins are not instruments of gaming within the meaning of the Act, and acquitted the accused. The Government of Bombay has appealed against the order of acquittal, mainly on the ground that the amendment of Bombay Act IV. of 1887 by Bombay Act I. of 1890, has been overlooked by the Magistrate, and that a coin must now be held to be an instrument of gaming within the meaning of those Acts. By the amending Act a wide meaning appears to be given to the expression "instruments of gaming," for it now includes "any article used as a subject or means of gaming," and the word "gaming," whenever it occurs, includes "wagering." But assuming that the new definition is wide enough to include "coins" when the expression is used in other sections of the Act of 1887, as for instance in sections 5 and 8, it is obvious that in section 12, under which the accused were charged, the expression "instruments of gaming" is qualified by the description, "used in playing any game not being a game of mere skill." The same qualification occurs in section 7. By section 12 a police officer is empowered to apprehend without warrant any person found playing in any public street, place, or thoroughfare, for money or other valuable thing, with cards, dice, counters or other instruments of gaming" used in playing any game not being a game of mere skill." Any such person is punishable, on conviction, with fine or imprisonment to the extent prescribed by the section. The provisions of the section are not applicable to all instruments of gaming, as defined in Bombay Act I. of 1890: they apply only to instruments of gaming "used in playing any game not being a game of mere skill." The meaning of the expression, "instruments of gaming," as used in a qualified sense in section 12 of the Act of 1887, must be held to have been already settled by authority. The language of section 12 is precisely the same as that of section 11 of Bombay Act III. of 1866, under which the case relied on by the Magistrate was decided. In Watson *vs.* Martin it was argued before the Court of Queen's Bench on behalf of the accused, who had been convicted under the Vagrant Act, 5 Geo. IV, c. 83, section 4, for playing at pitch and toss with halfpence on the highway, that the phrase "instruments of gaming" in the Vagrant Act could not be strained to comprehend halfpence any more than cherry-stones, and that it must be "some chattel which is primarily used for gaming purposes." This argument was evidently accepted by the Court; for in quashing the conviction, Mellor J. observed: "If halfpence are instruments of gaming, then we all carry these dangerous instruments;" and Compton J. said: "We certainly cannot strain the Vagrant Act to comprehend a case like this." (10 Cox 56.) The judgment of the court, as reported at 11 Jurist 321, was—"We are of opinion that halfpence cannot be considered as 'instruments of gaming' within the meaning of section 4; which words seem to imply such instruments and things as are destined for the purpose of gaming." It may here be noted that the Vagrant Act has been amended by 34 and 35 Victoria, c. 112. Sec. 15 of 5 Geo. IV. contained no such words qualifying the expression "instruments of gaming" as are found in section 11 of the Bombay Act 1866 and section 12 of the Act of 1887. These words expressly restrict the application of these sections to certain instruments of gaming, that is, as we must hold, to the instruments of gaming, to which section 4 of the statute, 5 Geo. IV. c. 83 was held in Watson *vs.* Martin to be applicable; for in Reg. *vs.* Rama *et al*, it was held by West and Nanabhai J.J., on the authority of [illegible] Martin, that a coin is not an instrument of gaming, "which means an implement devised or intended for the purpose." This interpretation of the Act of 1866 was adopted also by Melvill and Pinhey J.J. in Imperatrix *vs.* Vithal (I. L. R. VI. Bombay 19), and must be taken to be an interpretation of the expression "instruments of gaming," as qualified by the words which follow it in section 11 of the Act of 1866. As those qualifying words are retained in the Act of 1887, we cannot give a wider meaning to the expression as used in section 12 of that Act, than is consistent with the express qualification to which it is subject, although a wider meaning may perhaps be given to it in other parts of the Act by the amending Act of 1890. The definition contained in the Act of 1890 cannot be held to affect the provisions of the Act of 1887 applicable to the present case. We must, therefore, dismiss the appeal.

Mr. Justice Jardine said: The accused were arrested without warrant and were charged under section 12 of Bombay Act IV. of 1887, with playing for money with instruments of gaming in a public footpath. The Magistrate found that they "were playing a game wherein a number of coins are thrown into the air and all that fall with a named side uppermost are won by the thrower." Following the decision of Melvill and Pinhey J.J., Imp. *vs.* Vithal, I. L. R. C. Bom. 19, the Magistrate held that a coin is not an instrument of gaming within the statute, and on this ground acquitted the accused. The Government of Bombay have appealed against the acquittal, and the Government pleader contends that this decision is no longer law under the Act of 1887, because the amending Act Bombay I. of 1890 brings coins within the definition. In Imperatrix *vs.* Vithal, the learned Judges Melvill and Pinhey followed a similar decision of West and Nanabhai J.J. in Reg. *vs.* Rama Zhila—Criminal Ruling of 19th June 1873. These are constructions of the similar section of Bombay Act III. of 1886. They were followed by West and Birdwood J.J., Imperatrix *vs.* Mahomed Isa—Criminal Ruling of 23rd January 1886. After two arguments, in which both the Crown and the accused have been represented, I am glad, considering the general importance of the case, that we are all of opinion that the Magistrate was right in acquitting. I concur in the Magistrate's reasons. I think Imperatrix *vs.* Vithal, which rules that "an instrument of gaming means an implement devised or intended for that purpose," is still law. The learned Judges followed Watson *vs.* Martin (34 L. T. M. C. 50), which declared that halfpence did not come within the meaning of the words "any table or instrument of gaming" in 5 Geo IV. C 83, S. 4. A few years after this decision Parliament passed amending Act 31 and 32, Vic.. c. 52, which includes wagering in the public streets, and uses appropriate words to include coins, by adding to the words above quoted: "or any coin card, token, or other article used as an instrument or means of such wagering or gaming." These words are repeated in the later amending Act 36 and 37 Vic., c 38, section 4. It is urged by Mr. Wasudev Bhandarkar, in support of the acquittal, that the Bombay Legislature having knowledge of these decisions and of the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, would have used definite language specifying coins in the amending Act of 1890, if it had intended to include them as "instruments." I think this argument is entitled to much weight. The Bombay Act takes the words "wagering" and "means," found in the amending Acts of Parliament, and omits the context about coins. The inference is that the omission is intentional. Section 12. cl. *a*, itself treats money and valuables as the things played for, and cards and such like instruments as the things they play with. Besides, under an ordinary rule of construction, a general word such as "instrument" or "article," following particular and specific words, is presumed to be restricted to the same genus as those words, as in Reg. *vs.* Silvester (33 L. T. M. C. 79), where the words in Act 29 cl. 2, c. 7, "no tradesman, artificer, workman, labourer or other person whatsoever," were ruled not to include a farmer. I think these are sufficient reasons for upholding the acquittal. I am confirmed in this opinion by a consideration of the object of the Act of 1890, and the exact words used, on which, where they differ from those in the amending Acts of Parliament, I am of opinion that we can lace different, particular and reasonable construction. The Gambling Act must be construed strictly, because it interferes with the liberty of the subject, Bows *vs.* Fenwick, 339, L. R., 9 C. P., and because in some of its provisions it shifts the burden of proof on to the accused. Moreover, if the words are ambiguously and obscurely worded, the interpretation is ever in favour of the subject—Hubbard *vs.* Johnston, 3 Taunton, pages 220 and 221, expounded in I. L. R 14, Bombay, p. 189. This ancient beneficial rule, moreover, precluded the courts and magistrates from usurping the powers of the legislature. Let us consider next how the law stood in 1887, and how it was amended in 1890. The clause of the earlier Act which we have to interpret stood as follows:—"Section 12. A police officer may apprehend without warrant (*a*) any person found playing for money or other valuable thing, with cards, dice, counters or other instruments of gaming used in playing any game not being a game of mere skill, in any public street, place or thoroughfare. The amending Act says:—"The word 'gaming,' whenever it occurs shall include wagering." "The expression 'instruments of gaming' includes any article used as a subject or means of gaming." It is argued that the coins used are "instruments of wagering." But against this argument I would follow Imperatrix *vs.* Vithal, which applies, *mutatis mutandis*, the maxim "*generi per speciem derogatur*" being the principle of that decision. The meaning of the word "game" in the Act of 1887 has not been extended by the amending Act. So it is still necessary for a conviction, under section 12 clause 8, to show that the articles, whether used as a subject or a means, "was used in playing any game not being a game of mere skill." There is no definition of "instruments" in the Act, and as the Act is of a highly penal character, we ought in construing it to be guided very much by the decision. I refer particularly to Queen-Empress *vs.* Narotamdas and to a decision very much considered in that case—I mean Tollet *vs.* Thomas, L. R. 6 R. B. D. 514, where the meaning of the words "instrument of wagering or gaming" and its connection with the subject of a game of chance, were much considered by a court composed of Cockburn, C. J., and Blackburn, Mellor and Lush, J. J. The amending Act was passed soon after the decision of this Court in Queen-Empress *vs.* Narotamdas, and doubtless with reference to that decision. I think with Mr. Wasudev that the main objects of the amendments was to include wagering—a very great extension of criminal legislation—as before this Act received the Governor-General's assent, betting was not criminal in India. Nowhere the Act of 1890 departs from the phraseology of the English Acts, and includes "any article used as a subject or means of gaming," while "gaming" shall include wagering. I think we ought to see whether the real meaning was, as I think, to make it more easy to obtain convictions in cases of wagering at common betting-houses and such places. It is difficult to suppose that the words "subject" and "means" apply commonly to games. In possible cases they may, but neither in common nor legal language do we speak of the subject and means of a game, or draw any distinction between these two things in cricket or dominoes, or cock-fighting, or the other games named in the Acts. But we do speak of the subject of a bet or wager, and we find in the decisions that in wagering cases the courts have had very carefully to consider the legality or illegality of "means" used to stimulate the betting or decide the bet, mechanical contrivances like the rain-gauge in Queen-Empress *vs.* Narotamdas, the Pari-Mutuel machine in Tollet *vs.* Thomas, and the scientific instruments used in Hampdon *vs.* Walsh. In Tollet *vs.* Thomas the learned Judges follow the statute in treating the "instrument or means" as practically the same thing. The inclusion of the new term "subject" appears to me intended to override some of the difficulties with which those learned Judges had to deal in interpreting the Act of Parliament. But whatever the word "subject" as distinct from "means" may intend in the Bombay Act of 1890, I think there would be no difficulty in holding that the contrivances used as in the Bombay case, the rain-gauge—in the English case, the Pari-Mutuel machine,—are instruments or means of wagering, it being proved that they have no other use. So perhaps might the special table provided for the game called Baccarat in Jinks *vs.* Turpin. Thus I would give considerable effect to the amending Act, as it brings common betting houses within the statute, and I notice that what the prosecuting authorities object to in these cases is the mechanical contrivance of the article, and the wager, they do not quarrel with what people often call the "subject" of the wager, which was, I supposed, in Queen-Empress *vs.* Narotamdas the skies, in Tollet *vs.* Thomas the racing horses, and in Hampdon *vs.* Walsh the planet earth, the wager being whether the earth is round. The word "subject" as used in the Act of 1890 refers to something tangible, some article, and is not equivalent to the phrase, "subject-matter of the wager," employed by Cockburn, C. J., in Hampdon *vs.* Walsh at p. 192. For reasons similar to those given earlier in this judgment, I think "subject" is not intended to include the stakes or the money risked; if the Legislature had so intended it, it would have said so. Combes *vs.* Dibble, L. R. I. Ex. 248, illustrates the difficulty of so extending the meaning, and when dealing with stakes the Legislature used definite words, *e.g.*, in section 30 of the Indian Contract Act and section 1 of Bombay Act 3 of 1865. In section 5 and 9 of the Gambling Act, moreover, money, wager, or stake are discriminated; and to include the money or stake would give a dangerous extension to the rule of evidence enacted in section 7. The limiting construction I would place on the word "article" as subordinate to the including word "instrument" under the rule of *ejusdem generis* reconciles section 8 and the last clause of section 12: thus the Magistrate cannot, on the conviction, destroy the money. It also avoids the inconvenience of seizing the earth or the skies or the race horses or the surgical instruments when they have been the subject of wagers. While I think my interpretation of the language will carry out the real meaning of the Legislature and avoid absurdities and undue interference, I am not sanguine that this construction will prevent the occurrence of mistakes in applying this Gambling Act to a very large and new class of cases. Where so perplexing a word as "subject" is used without explanation, misconstructions are likely to occur; and more especially in the Courts of Magistrates who have to depend on vernacular translations of the statutes. The difficulty is increased by the use of what Sir M. R. Westropp calls the inconclusive verb "includes" (Balvantrao *vs.* Purshotum, 9 B. H. C. R., 99, at pp. 106 and 107), and the absence of definition. There may, too, for anything that I know, be cases, where, as contended by the Government Pleader in this, there is an identity of subject and means. Supposing there is a wager, whether a certain man will, within a given time die after, or recover from, a certain operation to be performed by a certain surgeon with a given instrument. Here a court would be puzzled to decide what was "subject" and what was "means." But the patient and surgeon would both go out, not being instruments or articles; as also the stakes, the result, and the declaration thereof; so, too, the surgical instrument as being such and not a thing devised for gaming or wagering. There would probably be no conviction. But it might be otherwise if a special machine like the Pari-Mutuel were used in the transaction. In dismissing the appeal for the above reasons, I would inform the Magistrate that this case, being a summons case, should have been tried under chapter 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and also remark that it is not lawful under section 12 of the Gambling Act for a police officer to arrest without warrant the persons he finds playing, unless they are playing for money or other valuable thing. I find nothing in the evidence to show that there was any playing for money, and on that ground also I am of opinon that we cannot interfere with the acquittal.

Mr. Justice Parsons said: After full consideration I am also of opinion that the appeal should be dismissed. The point is whether a coin such as a silver rupee piece is an "instrument of gaming" within the meaning of section 12 (*a*) of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act. IV. Of 1887, as amended by Bombay Act I. of 1890. This Court by several decisions (Criminal Ruling, 19th June 1873, Ib. 17th November, 1881, S.C., I.L.R. 6, Bombay 19) ruled that a coin was not an instrument of gaming within the meaning of section 11 of Bombay Act III. of 1866, and though there is no decision, the same would undoubtedly have been ruled under section 12 of Bombay Act IV. of 1887, since the language of these sections in the two Acts is precisely the same. Bombay Act I. of 1890, has, however, inserted in the Act of 1887, the following definition of instruments of gaming: "In this Act the expression instruments of gaming' includes any article used as a subject or means of gaming." Assuming that the word "used" means "actually used" which is, of course, an enormous assumption to make in favour of the appellant and one apparently opposed to the above rulings, there can be no doubt that the words "any article" are wide enough to include coins, and coins if used as a subject or means of gaming would under this definition be "instruments of gaming;" but the doubt is whether the definition is intended to apply universally throughout the Act. It is enacted that the definition of the word "gaming" shall include wagering *whenever it occurs in the Act*. The omission of any such provision in the definition of "instruments of gaming" would show that that definition was not intended to apply wherever the expression instruments of gaming occurred. Again, though not so stated, it is an ordinary rule of construction that the definitions contained in an Act are to be applied only when there is nothing repugnant in the subject or context. If the new definition of the expression "instruments of gaming" is inserted in section 12 (*a*) of Bombay Act IV. of 1887, the result is that to constitute an article an instrument of gaming within the section it will be essential that it shall possess two qualifications: first, under Bombay Act I. of 1890, it must be used as a subject or means of gaming; second, under section 12 of Bombay Act IV. of 1887 as judicially construed, it must be devised or intended to be used in playing some game, not being a game of mere skill. These two essential qualifications if not actually repugnant, the one to the other, are quite inconsistent, and the second so overruled the first as practically to leave the meaning of the expression "instruments of gaming" as it occurs in section 12 (*a*) of Bombay Act IV. of 1887 precisely the same as it was before Act I. of 1890 was passed. This in my opinion will be the case wherever in the Act of 1887 instruments of gaming are by express words restricted to those instruments that are used in playing any game. It is only where there is no such restriction where the expression "instruments of gaming" occurs alone and unqualified as it does for instance in section 3 and section 5, that the new definition can be held applicable and given full force and effect to. I am fortified in this opinion by the fact that, although it has been settled law since the year 1873 that coins are not "instrument of gaming used in playing any game," no alteration of the law in this respect was made by the Legislature even when it passed Bombay Act IV. of 1887. Had there been any after intention to include coins, among instrumnts of gaming so as to make gaming with them punishable, the obvious way to have carried out that intention would have been to insert the word "coin" in section 12 of the Act. The same result might have been attained if on the insertion of the new definition of the expression "instruments of gaming" the restricting words "used in playing any game not being a game of mere skill" had been repealed in section 12 and the other sections in which these words occur. Bombay Act I. of 1890, however, does neither of these things. The sole professed object with which it was passed was to include "wagering" within the prohibitions of the prevention of Gambling Act in consequence of the decision of this Court in the case of Queen-Empress *vs.* Narotamdas Motiram and another, (I. L. R. XIII, Bombay 681.) The Act was not intended to make any change in the law as to the nature of the instruments of gaming referred to in section 12 of Bombay Act IV. of 1887, and I am of opinion that it has made none.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain K Brown, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,499 tons, Captain L Baccarani, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia s. s. Co.'s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J. Lowell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Latona (s)………. City of Agra s ….	Bouchette .. ……	Barry, June 11. Glasgow.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Bisagno (s) ……….	Baccarani ..	Hongkong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Calder, Lowell, for Persian Gulf.
„ Colaba, Brown, Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 14.

From Glasgow.

Europa s—30 cases whisky, Volkart Brothers; 20 kegs chemicals other sorts, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

Clan Graham s—3 cases whisky, R Ramchundra and Co; 40 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From London.

Ebro s—8 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Oriental s—7 cases champagne, Secretary, Bo Yacht Club; 8 cases perfumed spirit, Manockjee Dadabhoy; 12 packages printing and writing papers, H Abdoolally; 9 cases stationery, N Cumroodin.

Trifels s—4 cases medicine, M A Mersy.

From Hamburg.

Oriental s—10 cases anniline dye, G. Mooljee.

Trifels s—6 cases glass beads, M Essoofbhoy.

From Marseilles.

Po s—6 cases medicine, D M Daboo and Co.

From Trieste.

Amphitrite s—17 bales papers, M A M Shurufally, 11 packages printing papers, C A Rahim Brothers.

From New York.

Hispania s—8 cases watches, F Fisher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 14.

For Liverpool.

Roumania s—100 bales cotton, Dyall Khimjee; 107 bales cotton, Ibjee Sewjee; 310 bales wool, Goculdass T olseedass; 20 bales wool, C A B Forbes and Co; 215 bales goat-hair. Moosabhoy Esmall; 100 tons linseed cakes, Tho H Moore and Co; 450 bales wheat, Ralli Brothers; 260 cwt-linseed oil cake, D S Palekar; 200 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

For London.

Oriental s—90 cwts gum, E Peerdina; 17 bales hides, Owen and Okell; 6 bales woolen carpets, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 54 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales skin, H T H Gunny; 16 cwts heerabole and 55 cwts gum, E Visram; 3,415 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 63 cwts gum, L Meerally; 200 cwts gum, J Sowjee; 48 cwts gum, Jaitha Mulsee; 135 cwts gum, D Khimjee; 250 cwts gum, E Gangjee and Co; 38 bales skins and hides, S Moloobhoy and Co; 62 cwts gum, D Peerbhoy.

For Antwerp.

Kt Companion s—515 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1'0 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, and 29,981 cwts linseed, Erusthausen and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

Lindula s—100 bales cotton, and 2,998 cwts linseed, Erusthausen and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co.

For Havre.

Annie Barrow s—2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Inchlonga s—3,501 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

For Marseilles.

Imaum s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 64 cwts mowraseed, D P Vatha and Co.

Roumania s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Elektra s—220 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Venice.

Elektra s—700 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Lawada s—200 bales cotton, C Rustamje Sethna and Co.

Booldana s—51 bales cotton, M Shewbux; 50 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 54 bales cotton, M Showbux.

For Hongkong.

Peninsular s—15 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 56 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Gwalior s—30 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, C MacDonald and Co; 800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 75 tons old iron, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

For Shanghai.

Peninsular s—200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 45 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co; 25 bales twist, The Union S and M Co.

For Kobe.

Peninsular s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 988 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

For Yokhama.

Gwalior s—320 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 12.

Thatcher, Captain, Bo, Dy A A G, for Musketry, on Inspection duty, from Deolaly.
Candy, Captain, 14th Bo, Infn, on leave, from Bhuj.
Vousden, Lt-Col, Bengal, 5th Punjab Cav, on leave, from Kohat.

July 13.

Carter, Captain, Bo, Royal Lanc Regt, on duty, from Quetta.
Royal, Lieut, Bengal, Goorkhas, on leave, from Samana.

DEPARTURES.—July 11.

Tyrwhitt, Captain, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

July 13.

Francis, Captain, 5th Bo L I, on leave, to Poona.

July 14.

Richardson, Captain, Bo Mil Accts Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Lloyd, Major, Bengal, 2nd Derby Regt, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th July, 1891.

The following drills will take place this week:—
Friday, at 6-30 p.m.—Gun-drill at the Fort Head-quarters.
Friday, at 5-45 p.m.—Gun-drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th July, 1891.

Bombay Light Horse.

There will be a drill at the Riding School for all Recruits on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 7 a.m. All are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Capt., &
Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 11, 1891.)

Home Department.

The services of Lieut E Waller, 19th (Punjab) N I, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment as Offg Cantonment Magistrate, Sialkot.

Police.

Home Department Notification placing the services of Lieut F A Thatcher, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assist Comdt in the Upper Burma Military Police, is hereby cancelled.

The services of Lieut H F Loch, 1st Bengal Infy, Comdt, Upper Chindwin Battalion, Upper Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Surveys.

Mr E J Jackson, Depy Supt, Survey of India Dept, is granted fifteen months' furlough.

Foreign Department.

Lieut C H Pritchard, S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, is posted as Assist Commissioner of Merwara.

Lieut S F Bayley, S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, is posted as Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana.

Lieut D G Peart, S C, Offg Wing Officer of the Bhopal Battn, is appointed to officiate also as Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge, and until relieved by Lieut J H Pollard.

Col V E Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, Offg Political Agent of the 1st class, is, on return from privilege leave, posted as Political Officer with the ex-Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan of Kabul, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Government, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Cowasjee Dadabhoy Rustomjee as Vice-Consul for Persia at Bombay, vice Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, deceased.

Major F H R Drummond, S C, Inspecting Officer, Punjab and Kashmir States, Imperial Service Cavalry, is granted privilege leave for ninety days.

Finance and Commerce Department.

Mr A H Anthony, Assist Accountant Genl and Inspr of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave for ninety days.

Military Department.

Lieut F W Hallowes, S C, Depy Assist Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

Hyderabad Contingent.

1st Infantry.—Lieut F F Major, 5th Madras Infantry, to be offig Wing Officer, vice Lieut H Lowther, on furlough.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Capt J D H Waller, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, Aden, (m c) for six months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Col M G Gerard, CB, S C, Sqdn Comdr, and 2nd-in mand, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, for one year.

Lieut I Philipps, S C, Wing Officer, 1st Battn, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, Punjab Frontier Force, for three months.

Lieut F W Evatt, S C, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—Col A P Broome, General List, Infy, Comdt, 18th Regt of Bengal Lancers, (p a) for six months; and Lieut D Beames, S C, Wing Officer, 19th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, (m c.) for four months.

Pensions.

The following members of the Subordinate Medical Dept, Bengal, are transferred to the pension establishment:—Second grade Senior Apothecary Christopher Hart; First grade Apothecary Mathew Dullard; Second grade Assist Apothecary Thomas Bell.

Retirements.

Surgn-Major Lewis Cameron, MD, Civil Surgn, Rajshahye, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th August.

Volunteer Corps.

Seebpore College Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut G W Kuchler in transferred to the supernumerary list.

Surma Valley Light Horse—Mr C S Walliker to be Second-Lieut, with effect from the 18th January 1891, vice Hallowell-Carew, resigned.

Sibsagar Mounted Rifles—Captain C J Showers to be Commandant.

East Indian Railway Vol Rifle Corps—The Rev J Middleton Macdonald to be Honorary Chaplain, vice Kennedy, resigned.

The Rev W B H Biggs to be Honorary Chaplain, vice Neville-Rolfe, resigned.

Marine Department.

The following acting appointments are made in the Marine Surveys of India.

To be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class—Mr G L'E Mathias, 1st grade Officer, Indian Marine, and Assist Surveyor, 3rd class, vice Mr St L S Warden, 1st grade Officer, Indian Marine, on furlough.

To be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class—Mr W B Huddleston, 2nd grade Officer, Indian Marine, and Assist Surveyor, 4th class, vice Mathias, promoted.

Public Works Department.

The services of Col C J Smith, R E, Chief Engr, 1st class, Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras, and Joint Secy to that Government in the Public Works Dept, Railway Branch (on furlough), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr W E Durant, Offg Depy Examiner in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch, in the rank of Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Accounts Branch:—

H Stuart, Examiner, 3rd class, temporary, to be Examiner, 2nd class, temporary; J B Braddon, Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, to be Examiner, 3rd class, temporary; I S Sherlock-Hubbard, Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, to be Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub pro tem; Captain C R Hoskyn, RE, Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub pro tem, to be Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, permanent; and G C Wolfe, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to be Deputy Examiner, 1st grade sub pro tem.

The services of Mr J S Partridge, Examiner of Accounts, on return from furlough, are lent to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Mr T Higham, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, temporary rank, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr of Irrigation and Joint Secy to that Government in the P W Dept, with the rank of Officiating Chief Engr, 3rd class, during the absence on furlough of Lieut Col J W Ottley, R E, or until further orders.

Mr E A Sibold, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Supg Engr, vice Mr T Higham.

Survey of India.

Mr. H T Kitchen, Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted furlough for one year.

Telegraph Department.

Mr. E A Leach, Assist Supt, class V, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

Mr. F E Dempster, Assist Supt, class V, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for six months.

Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Mr H C Clogstoun received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, from Mr. B. Egerton.

Cemetery Notice.

It is notified that the tomb of Col Macdonald at Jalozai Encamping Ground in Nowshera Tehseel is falling into ruins for want of repairs. His friends or relations are requested to communicate with Executive Engineer, Peshawar Provincial Division, failing which Rule XIX, Appendix M, page CI, Public Works Department Code, Volume I, will be enforced.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, July 11.)

Mr C Hughes-Hallett, Assist Dist Supt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt, and is posted to the Bhandara District.

On being relieved by Mr Hughes-Hallett, Mr H A Playfair, Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from Bhandara to Hoshangabad.

On being relieved by Mr. Playfair, Mr J G J Duff, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Hoshangabad, will revert to the rank of Assistant, and will remain in that capacity in the Hoshangabad District.

On return from the privilege leave Mr J Hurst, Dist Supt of Police, is posted to Bhandara.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Surgeon Major W A Quayle, Civil Surgeon, Nimar, with effect from the date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr C E B Critchley, Assist Secy to the Chief Commissioner.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, July 11.)

Leave of Absence.

The Rev H C Spring, Chaplain of Bareilly, privilege leave for three months.

Mr J H Monks, officiating Depy Collr, Aligarh, privilege leave for two and a half months from 1st August.

Surgn-Major A E R Stephens, offg Depy Sanitary Commissioner, 1st Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh, privilege leave for three months.

Babu Bindeshwari Prasad, Depy Collector, Gazipur, privilege leave for six weeks.

Appointments.

Mr Thomas, Headmaster, Zila School, Mirzapur, to be Headmaster, Zila School, Almora.

Mr A P Grenfell, Assist Conservator of Forests, attached to the Jaunsar Division to the charge of the Saharanpur Division during the absence on leave of Mr L Mercer.

Mr H B Finlay, Magistrate and Collector, Agra, to officiate as Commissioner, Agra Division, from date of taking charge from Mr R D Spedding.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF JULY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temp eratures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi…….	29·503	S E	5	106·0	82·1	61	..	1·05	−8·62
Agra …….	29·509	S W	7	94·5	80·9	73	..	4·21	−4·67
Cawnpore..	29·559	E S E	..	88·1	84·0	87	..	0·21	..
Allahabad.	29·525	S E	7	90·4	82·7	67	..	1·07	−8·78
Jhansi ….	29·533	S W	3	95·5	80·7	80	0·08	1·68	−9·50
Jacobabad.	29·451	S E	8	108·1	83·1	62	..	..	−0·38
Karachi….	29·577	W S W	14	91·0	79·7	79	..	0·01	−1·39
Ajmere….	29·562	W	15	98·3	83·5	58	..	1·96	−4·72
Deesa…….	29·621	N W	14	99·3	81·7	67	..	1·02	−4·45
Rajkote ..	29·663	W	16	99·9	77·6	77	..	4·16	−8·26
Veraval….	29·682	W S W	11	83·8	80·8	83	..	1·84	..
Neemuch..	29·604	S W	7	95·3	77·1	59	..	..	..
Indore ….	29·649	W	7	90·0	71·1	94	2·07	5·12	−6·35
Saugor ….	29·587	W S W	3	89·3	75·1	86	0·48	9·15	−3·64
Jubbulpur..	29·616	W S W	1	87·4	75·6	97	…	10·60	−7·83
Hoshangabad	29·651	S S W	9	91·9	72·7	93	0·20	4·03	−12·51
Khandwa..	29·676	W	13	85·2	73·2	91	0·26	6·17	−4·86
Raipur ….	29·591	W S W	10	88·5	[illegible]	97	0·35	7·11	−11·99
Nagpoor ..	29·604	W S W	12	88·8	73·4	88	2·83	9·13	−9·15
Amraoti ..	29·636	W N W	16	79·9	69·4	90	0·04	4·73	−8·62
Akola …..	29·687	W N W	16	80·1	74·2	[illegible]	0·09	4·08	−7·49
Surat …….	29·699	W S W	F	[illegible]	80·0	83	0·04	8·02	−8·17
Malegaon..	29·718	W S W	6	80·8	73·2	84	0·19	2·98	−5·11
Bombay ..	29·727	S W	8	85·3	80·0	[illegible]	..	23·37	−14·23
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·744	W	13	85·4	68·5	69	..	2·26	−5·41
Sholapore .	29·752	W S W	12	93·7	70·0	[illegible]	0·04	2·76	−4·93
Ratnagiri..	29·750	E	7	86·4	75·4	77	0·04	23·59	−22·17
Belgaum ..	29·762	W S W	3	81·3	65·8	[illegible]	..	4·56	−10·85
Goa…….	29·773	W	10	86·1	76·3	87	0·91	22·24	..
Karwar….	29·797	Calm	2	86·2	76·7	[illegible]	0·15	33·01	−26·52
Mangalore.	29·842	E	2	86·8	74·4	[illegible]	0·34	47·75	−8·30
Calicut ….	29·816	Calm	5	85·3	76·0	84	0·01	38·10	−11·28
Cochin ….	29·866	N E	M	87·3	75·6	86	0·09	29·14	−12·12
Bangalore..	29·856	W S W	8	84·7	65·4	79	..	11·14	+6·23
Secunderabad ….	29·723	W	14	92·7	72·3	68	..	2·37	−5·62
Masuliptm.	29·698	W N W	1	94·7	77·0	[illegible]	..	5·74	−2·46
Bellary ….	29·767	Calm	12	[illegible]	72·8	71	..	1·98	−0·40
Cuddapah..	29·776	W	..	95·6	78·9	59	..	3·30	−1·54
Madras ….	29·736	W	12	97·2	81·1	53	..	0·60	−3·62
Coimbatore	29·818	S W	6	88·5	72·3	84	..	0·62	−1·61
Trichinopoly ….	29·769	N W	11	102·1	78·8	59	..	0·72	−1·51
Negapatam	[illegible]	S W	3	101·6	78·8	62	..	0·92	−1·63
Colombo. (13th July.)..	29·876	W S W	11	[illegible]	79·0	77	..	11·21	−0·22

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H=0·00 (33·89); E. G. H.=0·00 (25·60); G. T. H.=0·00 (27·06); C. P.=0·00 (23·37).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Summary.

The barometer has fallen in all parts of the Indian region except at a few stations in the Madras Presidency, where it has risen. The fall has been rapid in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley, and Rajputana, brisk in Lower Sind, Gujarat, and on the West Coast from Ratnagiri northwards as far as Surat, and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are highest in the extreme south and lowest in the Indus Valley, the intervening gradients being moderate. Pressure is below the normal except in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, at most stations in the Central Provinces and also at Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, and Sholapur, where there is some excess. Abnormals indicate that the area of high pressure in Gujarat still exists, but has considerably diminished. On the Malabar Coast and at Ratnagiri the winds are generally easterly while in the Indus Valley and at Delhi, Agra, and Cawnpore, they are south-easterly. In all other parts of the country south-westerly to north-westerly winds generally prevail. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, Berar, and at Khandwa, Nagpur, Raipur, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly. This morning a velocity of 22 miles an hour is reported from Ajmere, 20 from Neemuch, 16 from Poona, Rajkot, Akola and Secunderabad, and 14 from Nagpur. The maximum temperature has risen in all parts of the country except in Berar and at Khandwa. The deficiency amounts to from 6° to 7° in Berar. The highest maximum was 108° at Jacobabad. Nights are very hot in Rajputana, but the variations from the mean in other districts are generally small. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (65°). Humidity has risen largely at Cawnpore and Indore, but has changed by moderate amounts only elsewhere. The skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Rain has fallen in Berar, on the Malabar Coast and at Jhansi, Indore, Malegaon, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Surat, Sholapur, Goa, and Karwar. The principal amounts are 2·83" at Nagpur, 2·07" at Indore, nearly an inch at Goa and nearly half an inch at Saugor. Since yesterday weather conditions show a slight but gradual improvement, but there are as yet no decided indications of any likelihood of general rain. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast has increased slightly, and is to-day two-thirds of its average strength on the Malabar Coast, and about three-fourths its average strength between Bombay and Karwar; hence light showers are probable on the West Coast. In the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar and Central India, humidity is very high, and as the skies are still densely clouded there, a continuance of showers is likely there.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, July 14.

The barometer has fallen, except at a few stations in South Carnatic. The fall has been brisk to rapid all over Northern India and the conkan coast. Distribution has little changed, except that the low-pressure area which lay over the Central Provinces and West Bengal is being pushed northward against the hills; hence the south-easterly current up the Gangetic plain is contracting and winds are becoming westerly again, except in Burma and Bengal. On the West Coast in monsoon has been very feeble. Wind directions are variable. The temperature has fallen on the western half of the Peninsula and the central stations; the mean exceeding normal except in Bengal and the Central Province. Rain has been general in Burma, Bengal. and the Central Provinces. Scattered showers have fallen in the North West Provinces and the West Coast.

The history of modern pictorial art in Russia is most instructively told, writes a correspondent, in the great collection of paintings made by the Moscow merchant, Tretzakoff. This collection was formerly open to visitors on certain days, but in consequence of depredations its owner has been forced to close it. However, to travellers from England and America he is always willing to exhibit his treasures. And certainly the first feeling on entering is astonishment that Moscow, the home of everything that is bad in architecture and vicious in taste, should possess such a magnificent collection of paintings. M. Tretzakoff has attended the annual exhibitions, and has secured almost everything that is characteristic of the Russian school. It is not difficult to trace the development of pictorial art till it gained the dignity of a distinct school. The huge canvases of Bruni and Broloff, which showed so much wasted labour, have given place to the carefully finished work of Verestchagin, Repin, Makoksky, and Ternkoff. The sea-scenes of Aivasoffsky are *sui generis*.

Judge Chalmers, of the Birmingham County Court, declares that the Married Women's Property Act unquestionably lends itself to frauds which are extensively practised in that city. The system is this—when a man perceives that he is getting into difficulties, he gives his wife money to purchase goods, and instructs her to take a receipt in her own name. Then, when an execution comes in, he is found to have practically nothing, a claim to the goods being put in by the wife. If she is sued she alleges that she had no separate estate at the time the debt was contracted, and could not therefore be dealt with. Mr. Chalmer's experience is that judges "have a great deal of difficulty in finding out where the truth lies in cases of this kind."

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE, 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, and Consulting Physicians, Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London. Economical arrangement; attendance from 11 a. m. to 6 p.m. Consultation free. Medicine charges very moderate. 25 years established.—30, Meadow Street, Bombay.

PEARSE and Co's INVALID PORT and BEST DRY SHERRY. Sound and Wholesome. Unsurpassed in any Market. Per bot. Re. 1-12. Per doz. Rs. 18.—Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Grand Organ tone, in Mahogany box, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 15, and Rs. 20.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE.—FIRE BRICKS, SQUARE ARCH and SLOPE. Price Moderate. Apply to JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40 Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER COB; 6 years; up to any weight; and quiet.—Apply R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—Copies of a lithographed large Portrait of Mr. BRADLAUGH, printed in twelve colours, specially prepared for Indians. Price Four Annas. To be had of Mr. A. S. DESHMUKH, Bombay Presidency Association, 37, Hornby Row.

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, at Poona two very comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOWS, No. 18, Queen's Gardens, from 17th July, and No. 1 Alexandra Road, for immediate occupation. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

ROOMS TO LET.—Second and Top Floors, Colaba Causeway, "Jubilee House," and Ground-floor, No. 6. Apply Mr. N. J. FRAMJEE, Tamarind Lane.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

LADIES are especially requested to inspect our new Stock of Toilet Requisites, indefrizzable Fringes, Wigs and high Class Perfumery. Moderate prices.—V. FUCILE & Co., below Bombay Club.

BAY WALER FOR SALE. Goes in Saddle or Harness, Rs. 350. "G. H.," care of this Office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,218, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.—Send your orders to S. L. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Lists on application.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

I HAVE always in hand a large Stock of mixed COLOURED FIR. Prices low. Samples sent free on application. Up-Country orders promptly executed. ABDUL HUSSEIN MULLA KADERBHOY, No. 1, Lane Kamatypoora.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

BADHAM PILE and Co., Ld.—LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, new shapes, with habit Shirts Rs. 5-8 cash or V. P. Post.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of sheeing done.

MACHINERY.
REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000 I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

NEWSPAPERS
FROM
ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY;
KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & Co.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

BICYCLES
AND
TRICYCLES
BY
J. K. STARLEY AND CO., LD.,
OF COVENTRY.

WE are now selling the ROVER with ordinary RED RUBBER TYRES; 1 inch BLACK RUBBER TYRES; and CUSHION TYRES.

All at greatly reduced prices. For Strength, Elegance, and Speed they stand unrivalled. Ball Bearings throughout. Price Lists to intending Buyers only, on application to the Sole Agents:—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI TOWER, BOMBAY.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL, PYRAMID AND BAGATELLE BALLS.

THE RAINS having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned BALLS now on hand.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE ALBERT ROLLER FLOUR MILL AND A COTTON CLEANING FACTORY, AT SURTI MOHOLLA, NEAR THE TWO TANKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1891, at 2 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Factory premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re Pestonjee Jeejeebhoy Shroff and Hormusjee Kaikhusrow Khambhata, Insolvents.

LOT No. 1.—The machinery of the Cotton Cleaning Factory, consisting Caledonial horizontal Steam Engine, by Alex. Shanks and Son, 1 Cornis boiler, 1 Crighton's opener, 1 Platt Brother's willow and 1 scratcher, 12 carding machines, 1 card roller grind machine, pulleys, shaftings, belting pipes, W. I chimney, Boiler's brick work, iron tank, beam scale, cotton dust, card, cans, old iron, coal, &c.

LOT. No. 2.—The machinery of the Flour Mill, consisting 3 Ganz's patent roller flour mills, 6 elevators, 4 flour dressers, shafting, belting, office tables, chairs, sofa, clock, carpet, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, July 15, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Gunbow Well, Fort, by order of Mr. Chowa Karen Killoth Bawachee Kaka, and on account of the estate of the late Mr. Byramjee Sorabjee Batliwallo, a quantity of wines, consisting of brandy, whisky, porter, beer, sherry, vermouth, claret, hock, white wine, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the property of a gentleman consisting of valuable books, wearing apparel, pictures, &c.

12 English made rocking chairs, 12 baba high chairs, 12 gindy stands, 12 baba cradles, 12 musical boxes.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong-glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach box.
1 chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in harness.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, July 15, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN PORTUGUESE STREET OR COMBARWADA 4TH LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees Praga Jaitha, Cu-toor Jaitha and Puna Jaitha, trading under the name of Praga Jaitha and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Valibai, widow of Bhana Gungadass, Passibai, widow of Dewa Bhana, Khema Dewa and Damodher Dewa in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 20th day of November 1888.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Portuguese Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 200 square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 7801 and street No. 41 and 43 under the name of Bhana Gangadass, registered, by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2069 and 2514, New No. 9195, old Survey No. 369 and 370, New Survey No. 5093 under the name of Valli, widow of the late Bhana Gangadass, bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by 1st Patan Street, on the north by the ground of Coombar Dewsee Nathoo, on the south by the property of Bhagbai, wife of Premjee Dewjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY AND TOILET-SOAPS, &c., FROM THE WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, PHILLIPSON & Co., LONDON.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms an invoice of superior perfumery, toilet soaps, &c., landed s. s. "Maple Branch," consisting of finest treble scented Brown Windsor, attar of rose, millefleurs, carbolic acid and toilet soaps, finest pocket handkerchief, assorted perfumes, double and treble distilled lavendar water, vegetable extract finest La Duchesse Perfume, cut white crystal, toilet bottles, wax back tooth brushes, marking ink, smelling salts, satin sachets, shaving sticks, dentifrice, Poudre subtil, pearl powder, mahogany and looking-glass, counter stands, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, July 15, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening reports Consols in London unchanged at 96; but Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. lower, at 106⅞. Bar Silver was still worth 45⅝d. per oz; Rupee Securities, however, were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, and 7-16 in 4½ per Cents, at £77⅞ and £77 15-16 respectively. In New York, Silver was ¼ cent. higher, at 100⅝ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87 cents; and the United States Treasury bought 175,000 ounces at 100·75 to 100·80 cents. Paris quotations come unaltered both for Rentes and Exchange.

The periodical Skin Sales opened in London yesterday with the Goat Skin Sale, heavy weights having been dull and prices 1d. per lb lower. 950,000 Goat Skins and 640,000 Sheep Skins are put forward at these rates.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, and Surats quiet, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. Spot prices were quite unchanged: but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 31-64d. for July deliveries, and 4 41-64d., for November-December. The Manchester Market was quiet, but steady.

Cotton in New York was virtually unchanged, the price of ready Mid-Uplands remaining at 8⅜ cents., while September Futures were one point lower, at 8·9 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 3,000 bales; and the figures for this season now give the following comparison with those of the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts ...	3,000	800	600
Two days' do. ...	4,000	1,000	700
Since 1st Sept. '90 ...	6,856,000	5,742,700	5,488,400

Locally, there has been a moderate business passing in Cotton to day in a quiet market, and with prices unchanged. For export, the only purchases have been 250 bales of Mowa, at Rs. 173; and 200 Barsee, at Rs. 176; but the Mills have taken 2,100 bales, consisting of 800 Barsee, at Rs. 173-80; 400 bales each of Wadwan, at Rs. 167½-70; Pachora, at Rs. 154; and Karanja, at Rs. 155; and 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 158 per candy.

WHEAT has been firm in tone, but no further change in prices has taken place, and only a moderate business has been done.

SEEDS have also been in moderate enquiry for export; but *Linseed* has declined half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-8-6 to Rs. 6-11-6 per cwt.; otherwise the market has been steady with rates unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,865	bales
Wheat	34,941	cwt.
Linseed	5,226	"
Rapeseed	7,066	"
Poppyseed	927	"
Groundnut	1,036	"
Castor seed	784	"

FREIGHTS are dull at previous quotations, but there is hardly anything doing.

EXCHANGE opened 1-16d. higher for Ban remittance and 1-32 to 1-16 for Credits than last evening's rates and remained steady throughout the day, but with hardly anything doing, beyond a little Bank remittance placed at 1s. 5 7-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 5 15-32d. for Demand. Bank Telegraphic, for transfer well forward, has been obtainable at 1s. 5 19-32d., and closing ready rates were as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 5 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 5 7-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 5 9-16d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 5 21-32d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·86¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a steadier feeling in this market to-day, although no change in rates has taken place and little business has transpired, and we still quote 107¼ for Fours for cash, 107 5-16 for the settling day at the end of this month, and 107½ for the August account. 108 is still nominally quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been quiet and generally steady at our quotations. There has been an enquiry for some Press Shares at somewhat higher rates. Bombay Flour Mill shares have advanced Rs. 17½, say to Rs. 937 per share.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1891-92 up to 9th July are as follows:—

In the month of May 1891.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	34,02,000	83,36,860	1,17,38,860
Exports	11,68,661	6,44,480	18.13,141
Net Imports	22,33,339	76,92,380	99,25,719

To the end of the month of May 1891.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	82,71,391	3,11,45,006	3 94 16,400
Exports	17,39,129	20.14.778	37,53,907
Net Imports	65,32,265	2,91,30,228	3,56,62,493

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1891-92:—

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1891	13,30,675	52,37,196	65,67,871
To the end of the month of May 1891 (Progressive)	25,76,419	1,32,38, 628	1,58,15,047

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1891	10,83,617	61,00,020	71,83,637
To the end of the month of May 1891 (Progressive)	23,20,271	1,33,00,045	1,56,20,316

TELEGRAPHC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili:—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams for Caledra and Copiapo can be accepted at sender's risk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th July, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	11	25 p. m.	2	8
Teheran	14	12	27 a. m.	0	28
Suez	14	3 p. m.		0	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 14th July, 1891.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	55	..	3
" Kurrachee	..	11	..	1
" Madras	..	59	..	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 13th July, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·699
Temperature of the Air	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	·816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·0
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours *	186
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	9·38
" " year	23·57
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th July	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARRATOON—July 3, at Lahore, the wife of M Arratoon, of a son.

MALPASS—July 3, at Nowgong, Bundelkhund, the wife of Sub-Conducter A Malpass, Supervisor, Military Works, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHAMNEY—SMITH—July 7, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. G. Palmer, Montfort Chamney, of Nowgong, Assam, to Lilian Nora, daughter of A. Smith, Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

CUMBERLAND—July 8, at Cawnpore, of cholera, Georgina, L Cumberland of the Ladies' Association, S P G, Society.

DE ROZARIO—June 26, at Murree, of consumption, Charles Henry, youngest son of the late Gilbert and Caroline DeRozario, aged 20 years.

GIDDENS—July 6, at Cawnpore, of cholera, Amelia Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Giddens, Board's Office, aged 27 years, 5 months and 6 days.

WILLIAMS—July 7, at Durbhunga, suddenly, Edward Gwatkin Williams, Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Durbhunga, aged 46.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1891.

THE Corporation showed at their meeting on Monday that they had profited by the general and severe censure with which their proceedings a week before had been visited by the public out of doors. Fair progress was made with the by-laws, and though Mr. Gostling was there, fully equipped with suggestions for their amendment, the majority were in a more reasonable mood, and the emasculating process which had been so freely indulged in on the previous occasion was suspended. The President did the majority an excellent service by suggesting to them a way by which, without formally proclaiming that they had committed a series of woeful blunders, they might mend the mischief that the rash amendments of the seventh and tenth sections had done. Mr. Cotton's apology for them was at least good-natured; whether it was severely just is another matter. Ordinarily we judge men by their actions and their words, and no injustice was done to those who voted for the emasculation of the sections in question when it was contended on all hands that they had shown culpable indifference to the safety of the Bombay house-holders of the future. Mr. Cotton good-naturedly affirms that the Corporation had not the slightest intention, in removing the word "good," to allow the use of bad material, and a member who was prominent in the deleting majority eagerly accepted the testimonial to his own and his friends' excellent motives. But this, after all, is only putting forward the proverbially risky excuse of "good intentions"—an excuse which is usually as effective for condemnation as direct accusation. Mr. Gostling has told us that when he advised the omission of the adjective "good" he should have been ready to accept a more specific series of definitions. But we must remember that this explanation came only after the storm of disapproval which the proceedings of the Corporation provoked. We heard of Mr. Gostling's preference for "fresh-burnt lime" to good lime, for "properly-burnt bricks" to good bricks, and so on, only when in our columns last Saturday he put in a reply to his critics. If there had been any indication in the discussion on the 6th that Mr. Gostling and the majority favoured any substituted test there would have been less occasion for complaint. But the meeting passed on from section six, after they had most effectually spoilt it, and took up section seven without a thought as to how they should make amends for the mischief they had done. Until the Corporation has found an efficient substitute for the protection against bad materials which was provided in sections six and ten in their original form, it seems to us unnecessary to take any special pains to establish that the men who voted for harmful resolutions meant no harm, and were as conscious of the obligations of citizenship as those who voted on the other side. We shall know what final view to take of the acts of the majority when they have made amends for the very bad day's work that they did last week. That has made a distinctly bad impression on the public, and the impression cannot be removed by *ex post facto* protestations from the offenders that no harm was intended. Mr. Cotton, happily, does not allow his indulgence towards these gentlemen to obscure the very practical fact that things cannot remain where the vote of Monday week left them. No proposition on the subject is yet before the Corporation, and Mr. Cotton's suggestions for a new clause providing for the good quality of all the materials employed remain as a tentative proposal. But Mr. Cotton has at least committed the Corporation to going back to the subject, and to closing the broad avenue to scamping and bad building which was opened up by last week's decisions. We are rid of the dangerous doctrine that all things are good alike, or that if they are not, you cannot tell the difference. Nor are we in danger of the helpless surrender to a suppositiously venal and incompetent inspecting staff which was implied in the arguments and resolutions of the majority. Mr. Cotton's proposed clause fixes upon the person who builds a house the responsibility for the materials employed in it being sound, of good quality, and properly put together so as to ensure safety, and leaves it to the Commissioner, or an officer specially appointed by him, and of rank not lower than that of a superintendent of buildings, to determine whether or not the law has been infringed. The proposal offers a reasonable basis for discussion, and it is imperative that by this or some similar means a substitute should be found for the exceedingly bad material which the Corporation have put into their work.

IN recent discussions on the means of removing prevalent evils in the cotton trade the question has been raised whether the trade itself ought to be saddled with the charge of such measures as the Legislature might be induced to adopt. Thus, the President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Mr. Townsend, in addressing Mr. James last November, expressed the opinion of the Association that "any legislation to correct the evils spoken of should not cause a tax to be placed upon the export trade of India." It is more than likely that this suggestion was put forward in forgetfulness of the fact that the export trade of Bombay is already burdened with a tax which operates as an export duty, though it bears the very different name of *dharmao*, or temple and charity allowance, and that this is far in excess of anything that would be necessary to defray the cost of a small establishment for cotton inspection in this Presidency. This particular tax is imposed upon every commodity which Hindu merchants handle. It is a means by which Hindu piety succeeds in making the outside world contribute to its works of charity and to its religious institutions. The inventor of the famous inscription, "Mr. Brown, of his great bounty, built this bridge at the expense of the county," had a dim foreknowledge of the methods adopted by the Banya trader to levy upon his customers contributions for the support of his religion. That he does it on a scale of some magnitude is well known. As far as we can gather, the scale on which *dharmao* is levied upon cotton transactions is as follows:—Four annas per docra in Kathiawar; seven annas three pies per half-pressed bale in Broach; two annas per bale at Surat; seven annas per candy in Berar; two annas per bale in the South Mahratta country. Calculations of the exact weight of the burden will differ, but we are assured that on the average the *dharmao* is not less than two and-a-half annas per fully-pressed bale; so that, assuming the average amount of cotton reaching this port in the year to be 1,600,000 bales, the tribute paid by the cotton trade to its neighbours' religious institutions is equal to, say, two and-a-half lakhs a year. To this has to be added the pinjrapole allowance payable in Bombay, which is rather difficult to estimate, but Rs. 50,000 is probably well within the mark; so that the cotton trade of Bombay pays a tax of Rs. 3,00,000 without exciting the slightest comment by people who would resent an export duty if it were called by that name. Turning to other articles of produce—wheat, seeds, bajree, jawari, &c.—there are many impediments in the way of assessing the amount levied in the producing districts, but it is hardly likely to be less than what is paid in Bombay, and there is no disguise whatever about the 2 pies per cwt., or one anna per candy, levied in terms of the resolution arrived at last Diwali by a representative body of dealers. Thus, making every allowance for the direct purchases of European exporters, the amount of *dharmao* thus collected or to be collected this year is not likely to fall short of Rs. 1,50,000. Add to this the possible contributions of up-country, and we have another total of Rs. 3,00,000, making up a sum of about six lakhs of rupees paid away without as much as a murmur from the traders of the port! No matter whether the incidence of the tribute falls on producer, exporter or consumer, it is a tax on trade which nothing but tradition and a kindly regard for the feelings of our neighbours enable us to tolerate. We have purposely left out of account imposts of a like character on the import trade, but there are doubtless many of our commercial readers who will be able to form a very near estimate of the amount thus levied. What must strike one in considering the probable ends towards which such large sums are devoted is the very onesidedness of their distribution and the irresponsible character of their disbursers. Europeans, Parsees and Mussulmans have at least as much share in the trade of the Presidency as Hindus. Why, then, should their efforts in the field of benevolence find no recognition when *dharmao* funds are being distributed? This question apart, however, we think it has been abundantly shown that the cotton trade of Bombay, languid though it is at the moment, has still vitality enough to sustain an amount of taxation much greater than the President of the Liverpool Association had in his mind when he deprecated the imposition on the export trade of anything like a tax for improving the staple.

THE Victorian Government is sending an expert to Europe with a view to studying the treatment of refractory ores in Germany and elsewhere. When first deputed, Mr. Cosmo Newbery was simply instructed to report on the best means of treating [illegible] the extraction of gold, but the Coal Commission having reported in favour of sending home an expert to ascertain the best way of making brown coal of use as fuel, Mr. Newbery was asked to undertake this duty also. The results of his mission may prove of service to India. An up-country paper the other day jocularly observed that the locusts had eaten up all the gold in Chota Nagpur. Mr. Newbery's observations may teach those interested how to make them disgorge. His belief is that with proper appliances to extract the gold from the tailings of the diggings of Victoria, millions of money would be rehabilitated and a permanent source of wealth would be constituted; for many now non-paying mines may hereafter be worked at a profit if only some simple means of extracting gold may be discovered. In the Sandhurst district alone it is estimated there are between five and six millions of pounds' worth of tailings with from four to ten and even 20 shillings' worth of gold per ton in them. Samples have been forwarded to Herr Luhrig's works at Freiburg in Germany for experiment; for Herr Luhrig's system of treating refractory ores is at present considered the best, and its introduction in Colorado and Nevada have been under contemplation. In Germany, however, labour is cheaper than in Australia, and it is feared the German method may not in consequence be applicable to Australia, but the same obstacle cannot obtrude itself in India. The editor of *Engineering* in London has been asked to select an engineer to accompany Mr. Newbery to Germany and America, and the concentrated efforts of these gentlemen may reasonably be expected to culminate in the propagation of some improved method. As regards coal, what is wanted is an efficient mode of preparing brown coal for general use. No country, it is believed, possesses such vast deposits of coal as Victoria. Sparks from black coal or wood rapidly go out, but brown coal, once ignited, cannot be extinguished; the whole substance must be consumed. Sparks continue burning for some time: hence it is not possible to use brown coal on the railways. Briquettes have been made by Mr. Newbery, but they are not considered safe for use in agricultural districts until some special spark-arrester has been devised. The briquettes being brittle, pieces fly off and create myriads of sparks. If some cheap means can be devised of compressing the coal so as to prevent it giving off sparks, and applying an efficient arrester, the danger will be minimised, and the price of fuel, which is heavy in Australia, will be materially reduced.

THE general observation that offences against the law vary in inverse ratio with the prosperity of the population is severely discouraged by a fact mentioned in Mr. Macdonnell's Resolution on the administration of Criminal Justice in the Central Provinces in 1890. We are told that the number of cases of hurt and simple assault has increased, and this is attributed to "the easier circumstances of the people, which tempted them to resort more freely to the courts for the settlement of petty quarrels, which in times of distress they would have been content to overlook or to settle at home." In other words, "Jeshurun waxed fat, and kicked," or rather went into court, so much more conducive to social peace is the state of unresisting and uncomplaining poverty than that of prosperity. Nevertheless, when prices rise the gaols never fail to fill, and the gaol returns have come to be looked upon as being almost as accurate a record of the prices of grain as the bazaar lists themselves. It is more strictly in the number of offences against property that the economic condition of the people is reflected. In the Chhattisgarh Division of the Central Provinces there was a marked diminution last year in this class of offences, and better harvests—with "comparative immunity from cholera," though that is surely a *non sequitur*—are assigned as the reason for this. In the Central Provinces the Honorary Magistrate is somewhat more freely brought under requisition than under other administrations, for nearly a third of the cases are dealt with by them, though it has been found necessary to withdraw police cases from their cognizance. Nevertheless, their work is well spoken of, and the Chief Commissioner pays them some, no doubt, well-deserved compliments.

WHEN Lord Harris opened the first of the lines constructed by the Indian Feeder Line Company, we expressed the hope that His Excellency might before long have to open at least one more line constructed under the auspices of that company. That expectation, we are glad to hear, is likely to be soon realized. The line from Barsi Road to Barsi, which in one form or another has been under consideration for some years, will, it is hoped, be commenced in or before the next cold weather. The route, it will be remembered, runs for about seven miles through an *enclave* of the Nizam's territory, and this fact brought up the vexed question of jurisdiction, which has been so fruitful of delay in every railway scheme that dealt with native territory. This difficulty however, thanks to the good-will and the good sense of the Bombay Government, has been got over, and there is reason to hope that the line will be in working order in time for next year's export season. The resources of the district and its traffic capabilities are not a matter of conjecture, and the liberal provision which the company intend to make for rolling stock should insure a highly remunerative traffic. It will be strictly a feeder line—that is to say, it will be made on the two-feet-six gauge. The cost is estimated at nine lakhs for line and rolling stock—that is to say, the same figure that the earlier estimates contemplated for a standard gauge-line alone, without rolling stock.

GOVERNMENT have received the following telegram from the British Consul at Alexandria:—"Quarantine imposed on arrivals from Jedda on account of reported outbreak of cholera at Mecca."

THE coming event in Simla society, writes the *Saturday Evening Journal*, is the Calico Fancy Dress Ball to be given by Lord William Beresford, on the occasion of his birthday on the 20th of July, to the little folks of the station. After the children have gone away home to dream of their kind and generous host, the elders are to have a dance of their own also, with the same host. All of us, youngsters and oldsters, unite in wishing that most popular of men, the Viceroy's Military Secretary, "very many happy returns of the day," and may he be spared to remain for many a long day in the country where he is so universally liked and respected.

A LANOWLI correspondent writes to us:—"Might I suggest to the railway authorities the advisability of issuing tickets to and from Lanowli and Khandala to the reversing station. I am inclined to think it would create a little holiday passenger traffic, on Saturdays especially. There is no station, certainly; but a little gang-way might be supplied and used in the same way as by ships, for passengers getting off and on from pier to ship and *vice versa*."

THE Brilliant, a [illegible] fast cruiser, one of the twenty-one cruisers of the Apollo type which it is proposed to add to the Royal Navy under the Naval Defence Act, was successfully launched from Sheerness Dockyard on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th June. The Brilliant is the largest ship ever built at Sheerness Yard, and is estimated to cost, when completed, close upon £205,000. She has a displacement of 3,600 tons, and is 300 feet in length, with a beam of 43 feet 8 inches Her engines are to be of 9,000 horse-power, propelling her at a speed of 19·5 knots per hour. She is to be armed with two 6-inch breech-loading guns, six 4·7-inch quick-firing guns, six smaller guns, and a strong torpedo equipment.

THE body of E. M. Haskell, who has been dead for over twenty years, was recently removed from his grave at Northfield, Minn., it being purposed to put the body in another lot. When his body was exposed it was found that he had a beard over twenty-three inches long. His wife said that before he died he had been shaven, and all his hair must have grown after burial.

NAVAL mobilisation experiments are going on in France. They have been attended by two torpedo-boat accidents. At Cherbourg, as a boat was discharging a torpedo, the latter exploded underneath the vessel, owing to a defect in the mechanism. Three men were injured, one seriously. A mishap occurred on Wednesday morning, the 24th June, at Toulon, two sea-going torpedo-boats coming into collision. One was so injured that it had to be towed back into the harbour.

THE type-writer has hitherto been supposed to be an English invention, subsequently developed by the Americans; but a patent has been discovered in the French archives which gives the credit of originating the idea to a Frenchman, M. Pogrin, of Marseilles, who devised and illustrated his apparatus as far back as 1833. "With a little practice," says the author, "one can write as rapidly with the ktypographic pen as with the ordinary pen. I have called it the Ktypographic machine or pen, because it prints by striking. It will give birth to a new art." The latest development of the invention is a type-writer for the blind.

AMONG the most interesting features in the report of the Council read at the annual meeting of the Marine Biological Association, in the rooms of the Royal Society the other night, was the announcement of the probable establishment of a regular anchovy fishery on our southern coasts. Many specimens of this important little fish were brought to the Association's laboratory last year in consequence of a price having been offered for them, but it was observed that they were all exceptionally large, indicating that they had been taken in pilchard nets. The inference is that nets with finer meshes would have met with a good harvest. In this belief, the Council have authorised the construction of an anchovy drift net at a cost of 60*l*., with which they hope to demonstrate the possibility of a regular anchovy fishery. This valuable Association appears to have done good work during the year in experiments in oyster-farming, lobster-rearing, and kindred objects, and their establishment at Plymouth is reported to be now in thorough repair.

THE Zoological Society have just received specimens of a remarkable lizard. This creature enjoys the nearly unique distinction among lizards of possessing poison glands and grooved teeth to transmit the poison when it bites; but in spite of these facts opinion appears to differ as to whether it really poisons its victims after the fashion of a venomous serpent. A few years ago (in 1882) Sir John Lubbock presented a Heloderm to the Zoological Society, the first that had ever been exhibited alive by that society. The reptile bit, and destroyed by its bite, some small animals which were placed with it; but on the other hand in America "a large and vigorous Heloderm" was allowed to bite a small kitten, which did not suffer much from the encounter. It is well known that some animals are exempt from the effect of the bite of a poisonous snake. The Mungoose will lunch comfortably upon the dreaded "Fer de Lance" of the west Indies in spite of an occasional nip from the serpent.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

A NEW UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Privy Council has authorized the formation of a Teaching University for London, to be entitled the Albert University.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. DE COBAIN

The House of Commons yesterday agreed without a division to a resolution calling upon Mr. de Cobain, member for Belfast, East, to attend the sitting of the House on the 23rd instant.

THE EMPEROR'S RECEPTION IN ENGLAND.

During the Emperor William's visit to Hatfield His Majesty expressed to Lord Salisbury profound satisfaction with the welcome accorded him in England, which he assured His Lordship far surpassed all expectation.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JULY 14.

A French Squadron will visit Cronstadt on the 25th instant. A grand reception is being organised as a counter-demonstration to the German Emperor's visit to England.

The semi-official organ, the *Moscow Gazette*, in an article this morning warns England that in the event of a European coalition against Russia, the latter will deal a mortal blow to the British power in India. It also says that in case of a revolt in India, it will depend on Russia's behaviour whether the English are crushed or not.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, JULY 13.

The Treasury purchased to-day 195,000 ounces of silver at 100·75 to 100·80.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 12th instant.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The s. s. Siam with the English mails of the 3rd instant left here at 3 p.m. to-day for Bombay.

The s. s. Paramatta also sailed at 3 this afternoon for Colombo and Australia.

NOMINATION OF GENERAL SIR G. CHESNEY AS CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE FOR NORTH KENSINGTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires that General Sir George Chesney has been nominated as Conservative candidate for North Kensington, in the place of Sir Roper Lethbridge, who retires.

ORGANIZATION OF IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS IN NATIVE STATES.

The Secretary of State has expressed his satisfaction at the progress made in organizing the imperial service troops in native states during the past year. The Punjab states, Kashmir and Rajputana gain his approval.

THE MAINPURI CAMP OF EXERCISE.

Instead of nine twelve cavalry regiments will be concentrated at the Mainpuri camp of exercise, if the necessary arrangements can be made within the limits of the outlay sanctioned for it. The 2nd Bengal Lancers from Allahabad will in this case take part in the manœuvres.

THE MOBILIZATION SCHEME FOR INDIA.

In the mobilization scheme for India important revisions are in course of being carried out, recent expeditions having revealed several weak points in the paper programme of concentration, particularly in regard to the medical and transport branches.

NEW MUSKETRY REGULATIONS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

A new book of musketry regulations is being prepared at Hythe for the British Army. Pending its receipt, the issue of a fresh edition of the musketry book for the Native Army will be postponed, as some valuable hints are likely to be obtained from the Hythe publication, which will notify several changes in the annual course.

DEATH OF A PARSEE HIGH PRIEST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 14.

Dustoor Tamuljee, High Priest of Sir J. Jeejeebhoy's Fire Temple, Poona, died this morning. He was aged 90, and his funeral was attended by all the Parsees of Poona.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 13.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here the day before yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JULY 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nizam (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left this for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 13.

French mail steamer Oxus, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight,	1s. 5⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅝
4½ per cent. „	77 15-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅞
Bar Silver	45⅛

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 13.

10 p.m.	81·7

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

6 a.m.	80·8
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	86·2
4 p.m.	85·4

POONA SKY-RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 14.

TO-DAY was the second day of this meeting, and the weather being on its best behaviour for such an occasion, the excellent sport provided induced a large number of spectators to be present. H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris, attended by Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, Captain the Hon'ble St. Ledger Jervis, A.-D.-C., Captain Cox' A.-D.-C., and Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C., were present. The delightful freshness of the country, the emerald green course, the gay habiliments of the spectators, and the general hubbub made up a brillant scene full of life and animation. The arrangements were as usual, and the "bookies," who were fairly well represented, did good business, judging from the number of backers.

1ST RACE.—"The Stewards' Plate"—Closed. Rs. 199. For all Arabs. Weight for age raised 14lbs. Distance 1¼ mile.

Col Willoughby's ch a h Vendetta, 9st 12lb, Capt Welman	1

2ND RACE.—"The Lilliputs"—Open. Rs. 199. For all maiden ponies 13-3 and under. 13-2 to carry 10st 7lbs; 3lbs per quarter inch. Ponies who have never won Rs. 49 added money up to time of starting allowed 7lbs. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Col Willoughby's b a p Sans Peur, 9st 5lb, Capt Welman	1
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's b a p Onslow, late Hilal, 9st 5lb, A Wahed	2
Mr S A W's b a y Clipper, 9st 7lb, Mr Henry	3
Aga Z Shah's g a p Pekin, 10st 3lb, Capt Anderson	0
Mr Gaussen's g a p Grey Friar, 9st 12lb, Killick	0
Capt Cox's ch a p Shotover, 9st 11lb, Mr Beatty	0
Mr Moochool Shah's g a p Sattara, 9st 7lb, A S Shah	0
Capt Anderson's b a p The March Hare, 9st 5lb, Mr Kennard	0

Won by two lengths. Neck between second and third. Time 1 min. 14 3-5 secs.

Betting: 5 to 4 against Pekin, 4 to 1 against Sans Peur, 6 to 1 against Grey Friar, 8 to 1 against Shotover, 12 to 1 against the others.

Lottery.—Value of tickets Rs. 500, Pekin Rs. 225, Grey Friar Rs. 100, Shotover Rs. 15, Sattara Rs. 25, Clipper Rs. 20, Onslow Rs. 20, March Hare Rs. 10, Sans Peur Rs. 65.

3RD RACE.—"The Grand Stand Plate."—Open. Rs. 199. For all maiden horses. W. A. C. raised 21lbs. Horses who have never won Rs. 49 added money up to time of starting allowed 7lbs. Distance ¾ mile.

Mr Edward's b aus geld Mite, 9st 10lb, Owner	1
Dr Martin's ch aus m Meg, 9st 10lb, Mr Beatty	2
Mr Purvis's b aus m Fedora, 9st 10lb, Capt Welman	3
Capt Foster's ch aus geld Redwing, 10st 7lb, Mr Kennard	0
Capt Hibbert's b aus m Meteor, 9st 10lb, Capt Anderson	0

Mite won easily by three lengths. Neck between second and third.

Time 1 minute 25 seconds.

Betting: Even on Mite, 2 to 1 against Meteor, 5 to 1 Fedora, 6 to 1 Meg, 7 to 1 Redwing.

Lottery.—Value of tickets Rs. 265. Redwing Rs. 10, Mite Rs. 80, Meteor Rs. 60, Fedora Rs. 40, Meg Rs. 15.

4TH RACE.—"The Kirkee Cup."—Closed. Rs. 199. For all Arab and C. B. galloways 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 10st 7lbs; 3lbs per quarter inch. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Edwards' b a g Mandarin, 10st 10lb, Owner	1
Col Rhodes' b a p Teb, 9st 4lb, Mr Beatty	2
Mr Uiley's b a g Hilal, 9st 11lb, Capt Anderson	3
Major Meller's c a g Sam, 10st 9lb, Capt Butler	0
Mr Newton's b a g Cæsar, 9st 12lb, Mr Henry	0
Captain Peyton's b a g Herodotus, 9st 11lb, Owner	0
Mr Gaussen's d cb g Balloon, 9st 7lb, Owner	0
Mr Elliot's bn c b g Brownie, 9st 4lb, Mr Kennard	0
Captain George's g c b p How's That, 9st 3lb, Ahmed	0

Mandarin had an easy win, with Teb second and Hilal third.

Time 1 minute 11 seconds.

Betting: Even on Mandarin, 5 to 2 against How's That, 6 to 1 against Teb, 8 to 1 against Brownie, 4 to 1 against Hilal, 12 to 1 against others.

Lottery.—Value of tickets Rs. 500. Mandarin Rs. 160, Sam Rs. 15, Cæsar Rs. 15, Herodotus Rs. 15, Hilal Rs. 55, Balloon Rs. 5, Brownie Rs. 5, Teb Rs. 35, How's That Rs. 110.

5TH RACE.—"The Wanowrie Stakes."—Open. Rs. 199. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age raised 21lbs. Horses who have never won Rs. 49 added money up to time of starting allowed 7lbs. Distance ¾ mile.

Mr P Ratanjee's b a c Commissioner, 8st 6lb, Ahmed	1
Mr Sulliman Dawood's b a g Bonnie Boy, 9st, Native	2
H H Aga Khan's b a h Secunder, 9st 13lb, Mr Edwards	3
Mr Mener's bn a h New Minister, 9st 13lb Mr Henry	0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a h Senator, 9st 12lb, Capt Anderson	0
Mr Moochool Shah's ch a c Visitor, 9st 8lb, Mr Gaussen	0
Aga Z Shah's b a h Ghunnam, 9st 8lb, Capt Welman	0
Mr Jāsim bin [illegible], 9st 8lb, Mr Kennard	0
Mr Moochool Shah's ch a g Ormonde, 9st 5lb, Mr Beatty	0
Capt Harrison's b a g Volunteer, late Najeeb, 9st 1lb, Capt Owen	0

Commissioner won by half a neck after a number of false starts, Bonnie Boy coming second, and Secunder third, two lengths behind, after losing ground at post.

Time 1 minute 27 seconds.

Betting: 3 to 2 against Senator, 4 to 1 against Ghunnam, Bonnie Boy, and Commissioner, 6 to 1 against Bahadur, 8 to 1 against Volunteer and Secunder, 10 to 1 against others.

Lottery.—Value of tickets Rs. 500. Secunder Rs. 50, New Minister Rs. 20, Mr. Moochool Shah's Stable Rs. 15, Aga Z. Shah's Stable Rs. 35, Bahadur Rs. 35, Volunteer Rs. 10, Bonnie Boy Rs. 25, Commissioner Rs. 80, Senator Rs. 120.

6TH RACE.—"Substitution Race."—A selling race for all galloways 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 11-7; if entered to be sold for Rs. 800. 3lbs for each reduction of Rs. 50 in selling price down to Rs. 500, and 3lbs allowed per quarter inch. Distance ½ mile.

Cucumber carried off the race after an exciting finish, winning by half a length ahead of Mandarin. Archer's Special came in two lengths behind. There also ran Mr. Junghee Shah's General; Aga Koochick Shah's Prince Eddie; Mr. Cursetjee's Hermit; Captain Anderson's March Hare; Captain Fowle's Superiority; Mr. H.'s Friendship; Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee's Speedwell; Mr. Framjee's Tara; Mr. Nelson's Shrapnel; Esau Caliph's Persian Duke; Mr. Fisher's Afterglow.

Time 55 seconds.

Betting: 3 to 2 against Superiority, 3 to 1 against Special and Mandarin, 6 to 1 against Cucumber, 10 to 1 against Hermit, 12 to 1 against the rest.

7TH RACE.—"The Poona Plate."—Open. Rs. 199. For all ponies 13-2 and under; 13-2 to carry 10-7; 3lbs. per quarter inch. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Framji Dorabji's b a p Gazee, 10st 7lb, Capt Anderson	1
Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy, 10st 10lb, Capt Welman	Dead heat.
Col Rhodes' ch a p Sherry, 9st 2lb, Mr Beatty	
Mr Gaussen's g a p Grey Friar, 9st 9lb, Killick	0

This race was run in the dark. Gazee won by a head from Haughty Boy and Sherry, who made a dead heat for second place.

Betting: Evens on Haughty Boy and Gazee, 4 to 1 against Sherry, 6 to 1 against Grey Friar.

Lottery.—Value of tickets Rs. 265. Haughty Boy Rs. 110, Gazee Rs. 45, Grey Friar Rs. 55, Sherry Rs. 65.

PORTUGUESE-INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JULY 10.

THE distribution of prizes of the National Lyceum took place on the 1st instant. The Rector read the report reviewing the educational progress in this country for the last ninety years, lamenting the obstacles that were put for the last thirty-six years in the way of the higher education, as well as the ineffectual measures taken by His Excellency the Governor-General towards the same object. The Governor-General then delivered a very eloquent speech, doing justice to the aspirations of the people and promising to elevate the condition of public instruction to a level necessary to meet the wishes of the people.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Pogas Falcao, has published a notice requiring their accusers to send in within thirty days any complaints, accusations, or charges that may be preferred against the late Chief Justice Ennes and Judge Tavora, into whose official conduct an enquiry will be held by the Chief Justice himself.

The estimate of Rs. 1,56,928 for bringing water from the fountoin Bangurim to Pangim through water-pipes has been sanctioned. The arrangement for carrying out the work is to be taken in hand at once.

Sanction has also been given for Rs. 20,500 for building a new post office and a primary school on the spot where existed the old jail, which was lately removed to St. Ignez.

Captain Augusto Cezar Varello has been promoted to the post of first commandant of the special police at Marmagoa and railway line, and his place as chief of the abkari and salt department at Salsette has been filled by the appointment of Lieut. A. C. da Costa Mousinho.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JUNE 26.

I ALWAYS think that the promoters of those remedies which are to cure every social disease under the sun are wrong in holding their meetings all about the same time, and that about the busiest time of the year. They do not give themselves a chance. Now, if they would meet in august or September, when nothing at all is going on (and therefore the papers are full of interesting communications), they would get at least a chance of a hearing. What, for instance, is the good of the Land Nationalization Society meeting in June? A paragraph in the paper: that is all they get. Now I have always been much attracted by this Society. To begin with, it is really a big thing that they contemplate, and one is naturally curious to speculate what would happen if they got all they want. I commend the subject to writers who are fond of such subjects. Speaking generally, it is quite certain that directly the State got the land and proclaimed to every man his right of access to a bit of it, men of genius would arise to cheat the people out of that right, lawyers would back them, and judges would give a verdict in their favour on the ground of the Sacred Contract, and the world would be just as before, except that the present holders of the land would be changed. There is no machinery; no change of machinery; no form of government, no change of form; no law, no change of law; which can make all the world happy, contented, and well-fed. Universal honesty is the only thing that will do it. If I were a great preacher, I would have but one text: "Thou shalt not steal." I would spend my whole span in enlarging upon this text. I would raise up disciples to preach on the same theme, and after a few hundreds of years the precepts of honesty would have penetrated so deep down that there would be no longer wanted any lawyers, policemen, gaols, or even laws. The judge should slumber in his empty court, his wig hung up on a nail above him: the clerk of the court should slumber beneath his lordship; the usher should slumber at the door. Peace and honesty throughout the realm should reign in every heart, and all because a Preacher took for his text those simple words. As for Socialism or land Nationalization, it might or might not prevail: who would care, so long as his neighbour was honest, what system prevailed?

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There is talk about a club, or society, or association of those who collect book-plates. For my own part I have never collected anything, not even bank-notes or rents. Stamps, butterflies, coins, books, engravings, pictures, china, old silver, cabinets—nothing has ever tempted me to become a collector. I recognise the glory of the profession and its beauty; but I am not so disposed. The true collector is born, not made. He is a hunter; he must have the keen eye of the hunter, and his patience, and his perseverance. I have known a collector stalk an old silver cup from the house of a millionaire to his prodigal heir, to his light o' love, to a destitute widow, to a pawnbroker, and secure it at last. The collector, again, is the most unselfish man in the whole world, except about his collection. There, if you please, he is selfishness incarnated, the ideal selfishness; he is craft; he is cunning; he is unscrupulousness; he is avarice; he is, to serve his collecting ends, hypocrisy, dissimulation, and false humility. Take him altogether, with the whole of these engaging qualities, the collector is really one of the most interesting of all living creatures. Book-plate collectors present, perhaps, the characteristics of their class in a less marked manner than others; yet one detects them very quickly.

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Two or three years ago I met at a big dinner one of the most notorious of book-plate collectors. We were introduced to each other. "Yes! Yes!" he remarked, in a manner which seemed to me aggressive and hostile, and with a look in which I thought there was menace, "Oh! Yes;" I know all about you; but it was "a long time before I found out." Good Heavens! How much did he know? What was going to come out next? And was this man going to publish at this banquet all he had found out? "Yes," he added, in milder tones, "*I know your book-plate.*" To the collector's mind, you see, nothing worth knowing about a man was left when once you had his book-plate. To say that he admires my book-plate.

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There was once a collector who spent a long life—he was spared to mankind for eighty years and more—in making a museum of the things that can be bought for a penny. His principal haunts were St. Paul's Churchyard—the north side—and broad Street, where are displayed by merchants of the kerb the novelties of the day. The collection was large and various. After his death his heirs, who had nothing of the spirit of the collector about them, and despised this rag-bag assortment of rubbish, actually sold it for twelve pounds! The labour of a lifetime went for twelve pounds. What must the spirit of the collector have felt when he saw the harvest of so much patience dispersed like a little heap of dust by the breath of the wind? But this is always the fate of the collector; he dies, and his treasures are scattered. The sinner in the old fable was condemned to roll a stone up a hill for ever. The collector is doomed to rake, and scrape, and gather, with the cruel certainty that everything will be scattered as soon as he is dead. Every week one sees the advertisements of book sales. Every one of these sales means the dispersion of a collection. Yet everybody goes on collecting. Most of all we should pity the man who collects those pretty yellow disks bearing the picture of the Queen on one side and St. George sticking the Loathly Worm on the other. A successful collector may accumulate a hundred thousand—nay, a million of these curiosities. As soon he dies they are distributed among a crowd of heirs, who value them, not for the trouble they gave the hunter in his hunting, but for other things for which they may be exchanged—pretty things, nice things to eat and to drink, all kinds of things. So it always happens. The collector very often cares nothing about the people who are to have his collection, yet he goes on collecting.

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Here is a place. Fit it, if you can, with a name. A tidal river, or an arm of the sea; the mainland on the west, and on the east a narrow spit of shingle, where, in the month of May, the sea birds lay eggs innumerable, which the simple country folk gather and send to London to be sold as plover's eggs. Where the shingle ceases and broadens into a moor there stands an ancient borough, once a port. There is nothing very remarkable about this borough except its venerable timbered town-hall and its old church. There we take a boat and row or sail up the river. Where it turns inland we find that it broadens and becomes a great lake, which at low tide is a broad expanse of mud, with a channel winding about its middle. At high tide it is a sparkling sheet of water. You may follow this river, now broadening, now narrowing, for ten miles. There are few signs of human habitation on its banks; only a red-brick house in imitation Elizabethan and an old church with a gray old tower among trees on a low knoll, and far off the bright red roof of a cottage or a farmhouse. On the banks stand the heron in rows. Now and then one lazily rises and sails about for exercise. On the water float and skim the wild duck. Barges with brown sails come slowly down the channel; they are laden with malt, and are going all the way round to London Port, for they are stout and serviceable boats, equal to almost any kind of weather. If the weary worker can come down here on Saturday, and can stay till Monday, and can spend the whole of his Sunday on the river drinking in air as fresh and bracing as can be found in these isles, lying in the boat watching the light and shadow in the water, the flight of the birds, the red roofs, the trees, and the church and forgetting all his work and his worry, his letters and his answers—perhaps it will be the better for his work the week after. But where is it? Stay. Here is another "light." Once there was a poet born here. Once there was a statesman who loved to stay here.

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Mr. Goodman is a bold man. I know no bolder man. He has written a murder story. He has given every detail just as, one after the other, they were discovered by the people interested or concerned with the crime. All, that is, except the testimony of the only witness able to clear up the doubt. A drunken, disreputable lady, always bringing shame upon her husband by getting tipsy in the street; a great deal older than her husband; a woman who has all the money; after her death this money is to go to her brother and sister; the husband in love with another woman, yet apparently bearing his cross bravely; the brother apparently eagerly longing after his sister's money. This represents a part of the situation. Then the lady is found in her bath-room dead—drowned in three or four inches of water. Who did it? Everything depends upon the evidence of one witness—*who saw the deed*—Very well then. The volume breaks off short. The author ends here. He shuts the book. He says, "What did the witness say? Here is a prize—two prizes—three prizes—for anybody who will tell me what the witness said." It seems to me that . . . but one must not interfere with a competition. The book is published by M. Trischler and it is called "The only Witness"; and it is a story worthy of Gaboriau.

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I am pleased to think that I was moved to visit the exhibition, named after M. Louis Tussaud, before it was burned down; not on account of the waxworks, which were not particularly attractive or amusing, but on account of the torture chamber in the rooms below. It was a beautiful torture chamber, illustrated with pictures, for the most part rough old German engravings, representing men broken on the wheel, men being flogged, men being burned, men being beheaded, and so forth. When you had filled your imagination with these scenes and sights, and had reflected sorrowfully on the fact that nothing at all so interesting is to be seen in these days, it was time to turn to the ingenious instruments by which torture was inflicted and confessions extorted. By the help of these pretty machines, a heretic was speedily made to feel that the balance of argument was against him; he acknowledged, after a little consideration of the problem, assisted by a pair of red hot pincers, the reasonableness of the views he had attacked. There was the chair of Little Ease, whose seat and back and sides were covered with sharp studs; there was the wheel on which the criminal was spread out, and the bar which smashed his limbs slowly, one by one; there was the axe which lopped off head, or foot, or hand; there was the boot—oh! the boot! To "give a man the boot" in the good old mediæval times was not exactly the same thing as to give him the boot in these happier days. There was the thumb screw. Now at the very aspect of the thumb screw I turned Roman Catholic, the most faithful, humble, obedient child of the church possible, and so continued till I had left this cellar and for fully five minutes afterwards.

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Presently I sat down among these persuasive aids to logic, and had a vision. I saw in my vision that the world had gone back, and that the country was in the hands of a conqueror, and that a new religion had been imposed upon us, a religion which the mass of us accepted readily, because we were afraid of the consequences if we refused. Outside, everybody went to church and professed the new faith. Close to the torture chamber was the prison. It was filled with archbishops, bishops, archdeacons, deans, and doctors of divinity, nonconformist ministers, and the secretaries of the old religious societies. A black veiled familiar opened the door; we heard them praying within. Then there was brought forth a small company of bishops. They were trembling; they shook hands with each other; they exhorted each other to patience under suffering; they congratulated each other on the happiness and joy of being selected for martyrdom; but they gazed at the judges who had now taken their seats, and at the instruments of torture, with horror, and cold beads stood upon their brows; their lips were white; their eyes were haggard. They called out an archbishop; he stepped forward with an involuntary groan; the rest fell on their knees and prayed for him. They placed his grace in the chair of Little Ease; he set his lips and his eyes rolled in a very frighful manner; then they tied up his thumbs and applied the screw; at the very first turn he screamed violently and then fell into a dead faint. When he recovered, he asked feebly what religion his judge wished him to profess. That of Mumbo Jumbo? Certainly: he had always, he said, weeping and sobbing, been a sacred follower of Mumbo Jumbo; if their lordships would be so good as to take him off the accursed chair he would instantly sacrifice a female child to the great God Mumbo Jumbo. So they let him go. And his brethren trembled the more. Next came the Bishop of Smithfield. He stood up with firm step and set lip; he, at least, would not follow the archbishop's example; he would be a Christian martyr; he would show a bright and shining example of perseverance to the end.

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They laid him on the rack and adjusted the straps and pulled the handle. Cr-r-runch! His Lordship yelled and roared—you never heard anyone roar so loudly. "Take me off!" He cried, "I worship the great Obi. Give me a fetish. Let me dance without my episcopal garments!" Christian martyrdom, you see, hurts too much for these degenerate days. Torture as a punishment might still be inflicted, and very often is, as when we flog a garrotter. It hurts a great deal more in these nervous days than of old, when men were so tough that they submitted to the most excruciating tortures without a murmur. But torture as a means of extracting the truth, or of forcing a heretic to recant would now be of no use at all, because the heretic would recant at sight of the awful things and the criminal would hasten to confess the whole truth and more than the truth, and everything that he thought the judge would like. In the old days the performance very often ended with the Iron Maiden. She was eight feet high, a rude figure with a big head and a hollow tube for a body. There was a door—a large door—and it was stuck all over with iron spikes, nine or ten inches long. They placed the prisoner in the tube—I suppose that by this time his knees had been crunched to pieces, and his joints all dislocated, so that he had to be tied up. Then they shut the door. If they slammed it the spikes would stick into every part of him at once, and he would be instantly dead. But justice is always leisurely. No doubt they closed it slowly, so that the criminal, or the heretic, should get the full flavour out of every spike. What a time! What an awful time to be born into! But I am glad to have gazed upon the lovely Maiden of the Iron Spikes, and I hope she was not consumed with the fire that burned up the waxworks.

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Now, why does one take a pleasure in looking at pictures of torture and at instruments of torture, and in reading the torture chapters in history, and in conjuring up the scenes of torture? I do not know. Why do gentle ladies who would not hurt a fly, rush to see trials of murder? Why are books which contain a murder always popular? Why did people formerly crowd to see a hanging? Why was flogging popular as a national entertainment? I do not know. Certainly, I was myself intensely interested in the cellar of M. Louis Tussaud, and I looked on with beating heart when his Right Reverence of Smithfield was bellowing upon the rack.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL leave of absence is granted to 2nd-Lieutenant J. K Kendall, Royal Artillery, from 15th July to 15th October 1891, inclusive.

GENERAL leave of absence is granted to 2nd Lieutenant A. Cuningham, Royal Artillery, from 25th July to 15th October 1891, inclusive.

ACCUMULATED privilege leave of absence is granted to Major J. W. E. Angelo, 12th Bengal Infantry, from 18th July to 15th October 1891, inclusive.

GENERAL leave of absence is granted to Major A. H. C. Phillpotts, 51st Field Battery, R. A., from 25th July to 15th October 1891, inclusive.

ACCUMULATED privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant H. H. F. Turner, 2nd Bengal Lancers, from 15th July to 12th October 1891, inclusive.

ACCUMULATED privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant H. J. Thakor, Commissary-Transport Department, from 20th July to 17th October 1891, inclusive.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence for 90 days, from date of availing himself of it is granted to Major H. T. P. Evans, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 2nd Circle.

THE CARD SCANDAL IN MANDALAY.

THE *Rangoon Times*, writing of the scandal which has already been briefly alluded to, says:—A painful scandal which has steadily gained ground until it has become public property, is to the effect that a young officer in a native regiment, having arrived in Mandalay *en route* for Secunderabad, whither he was bound to attend the annual musketry course, took up his quarters in the club, of which, by the bye, we believe, he was not an elected member, and becoming an *habitue* of the card-room, was in the custom of playing poker nightly. His luck was so consistent and became so proverbial that more than once his play was viewed with suspicion, and finally, rumour says, he was detected by the club secretary and one or two more players in bringing a king of diamonds from the bottom of the pack and putting it into his own hand. The other players made him put down his hand, when it was found to contain *three kings*, a hand well worth betting high on. Before the others compelled him to show his cards, however, one of them taxed him with having the king of diamonds in his hand, which he admitted, adding that he had others too. The result of this was that the remainder of the table paid him his winnings, and left the room. When accused, he replied, "You are bringing a very serious charge against me," and then bent his head on his hands. The matter, we believe, was kept quiet for a day or two, not with a view of screening the offence, but to decide the best course to adopt. The result was a Court of Enquiry, the evidence transpiring being kept of course very private. In the meantime the officer who, we believe, scarcely appeared to realize the extent of the trouble in which he was involved, though he avoided the card-room, frequented the billiard table, departing for Secunderabad a day or two later. It is further rumoured that, having left without paying his club account, he wrote to the secretary, requesting that the amount might be deducted from his whist winnings. We believe he is on his way back from Secunderabad, having been sent for, of course, under arrest.

We believe that an on-looker, who also was inclined to substantiate the charge, has sailed for England on well-earned leave, having spent the past season in hunting for the source of the Irrawaddy! It will be the hardest of luck if he has to return to give evidence as to what he is rumoured to have seen. Coming from a family of soldiers, with more than one brother in the service, one of whom at least has the reputation of being the soul of honor, it is painful to think that a stainless record should be so stained (should the accusation prove true) by the misconduct of one of its members. It is a matter of congratulation that these cases occur so seldom among our military men, the vast majority of whom at least more than sustain the unblemished record of the name of soldier, and we sincerely trust that, both at home and abroad, amongst the highest and amongst the more humble of rank, we have heard the last of these nauseous stories, which are calculated to fill the minds of the uninitiated with the most erroneous impressions regarding the lives and habits of those who have pledged themselves to defend their country's honour and to maintain their own, with the sword.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

THE vernacular papers of yesterday comment upon the result of the trial of Maneckjee Aslajee at the Criminal Sessions.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* says:—The Rajabai Tower Tragedy has passed, as it was, without any elucidation. Maneckjee Aslajee has been acquitted by the jury after a trial extending over six days. The learned Judge remarked that no sane man could have come to any other conclusion. His lordship is welcome to his own opinion, and we have no wish to dispute it. A large portion of the public, looking to the witnesses called by the police before the magistrate, did not expect any other result. Still, the evidence of the innocent children was deserving of more serious consideration. Their age does not appear to have been taken into consideration. We cannot help expressing regret at the lamentable occurrence passing away without any elucidation. The community to which the deceased ladies belonged still mourns their fate, and their only consolation is that some day, through the inscrutable ways of Providence, the mystery will be cleared up.

The *Bombay Sammachar* thinks there is no cause for surprise at the result of the trial. The witnesses for and against the prisoner had been so mixed up, and so marshalled up as witnesses for the Crown, that there was no opportunity for cross-examining the witnesses who spoke in favour of the prisoner. The result of such an arrangement, made by the police and the Public Prosecutor, could not be otherwise. Under the circumstances, the prosecution should have been left to the relatives of the deceased, or the trial postponed until the Government had enquired into the conduct of the police. The result then might have been different; for the witnesses in favour of the prisoner would have been subjected to cross-examination, and much that now remains in darkness would have had new light thrown upon it. The decision of the jury has been founded upon the opinion of the Judge, who believed the witnesses in favour of the prisoner and disbelieved those who spoke against him. Thus all the surrounding circumstances, which were not brought out in the evidence, have been left out of consideration. But the verdict of the public embraces all those considerations and stands on higher ground. Those matters on which the Government assured the memorialists that light would be thrown by the trial remain still involved in their previous darkness. What the coroner and his jury believed is disbelieved by the Judge, and the jury which assisted his lordship has therefore come to a conclusion different from that of the coroner's jury. Contrary to the assurance which the Government had given us, the conduct of the police and many other matters have had no light thrown upon them by the trial.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—Maneckjee Aslajee has been acquitted. This is by no means an unexpected result; nevertheless it will not be generally considered as satisfying the demands of public justice. So far as Maneckjee Aslajee is concerned, the enquiry is certainly closed. But the question is whether the public and the Government are to rest satisfied with the result. The Government has refused to appoint a commission as prayed for by the petition promoted by the Tower Committee. The Government recognised the necessity of an enquiry, but thought the appointment of a commission would be attended with many inconveniences. It deferred all action until the decision of Maneckjee Aslajee's case in the Sessions. Now that the accused has been acquitted, the way of the Government is clear. What is the committee also going to do next?

INDIAN PATENTS.

SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Æneas John McDonald, residing at Moorla Factory, Chumparun, Bengal, indigo planter, for improvements in the manufacture of indigo by the application of electricity.

John Ashington Thompson, tea-planter, residing at the Boro Jalingah Tea Estate, Cachar (amended specification), for gathering the leaves, sprigs, or shoots off the tea bushes by specially constructed shears, scissors, knife, hook, sickle, or clipper.

Claude Young Payne, mechanic, of Jhansi, for an automatic oil pump and burner, and an improvement in roof lamps for railway carriages.

Thomas Toussaint Watson, assistant locomotive superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Jabalpur, Central Provinces, India, for a contrivance for supplying water or other fluid to brushes, brooms, mops, &c., &c.

The undermentioned designs have been registered:—

Z. Ahmedbhai, of 1, Armenian Lane, Fort, Bombay, for a design consisting of gold and silver thread embroidered in the shape of diamonds on cotton cloth of all colours.

Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for a design consisting of fancy palm leaves and flowers on half and whole silk Cashmere in three different colours.

Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for a design consisting of fancy flowered style worked with silk on cotton, half silk or whole silk grenadine on muslin ground.

Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for a design consisting of fancy-flowered style, embroidered with cotton or silk on cotton, half silk or whole silk grenadine on muslin ground.

Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for a design consisting of fancy-flowered style, embroidered with silk or cotton on cotton, half silk or whole silk muslin on grenadine ground.

A VIENNA correspondent says Prince Leopold of Bavaria took a trip in a military balloon the other day, for a distance of 20 miles, and landed quite safe.

THE MILITARY TRAINING OF INDIAN PRINCES.

THE important article in the *Times* on Indian military affairs during the last five years, from which we quoted the other day, deals with the question of the training of Indian princes for a military career.

The system of educating the native princes, in Western ideas of their duties in life, has now been at work, the writer says, for 20 years since it received its decisive impulse from Lord Mayo. That system was a necessity, if we were honestly to discharge our responsibilities as the suzerain power in India. But it has produced a generation of young nobles and princes who are no longer content to dream away their existence in the zenana, or to find a life-long solace in opium and ganja. These men are not direct British subjects, and have practically no career open to them in the administration of British India. In the two provinces where they are most numerous—Bombay and Punjab—the question has forced itself with increasing urgency on the British Governors, how to find an outlet for the energies of their native chiefs. A Persian chronicler relates of the famous Oudh fiefholder who shook Northern India during the early reign of Akbar, that he became "a rebel from want of occupation." The British Governors of Bombay and the Punjab determined that, so far as in them lay, their native nobility should not have this excuse, and laid proposals before the Supreme Government to open to them a career in the British armies of India. In Bombay, Lord Reay believed that the solution of the difficulty was to establish an Indian Sandhurst, through which Indian gentlemen might obtain commissions in the armies of the Queen. It is understood that this view was shared by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as Commander-in-Chief in Bombay. From the Punjab the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Aitchison, spoke out with his characteristic firmness of tone.

"Whatever may be the risk," he officially recorded, "in providing for them (the native chiefs) a military career, the danger of a policy of neglect is greater." This view, in a modified form, has also been adopted and again urged upon the Government of India by the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir James Lyall.

The discussions on this great proposal are perhaps the most important which have taken place within the Government of India during the past five years. On two separate occasions, in 1886-88 and in 1890, that Government devoted anxious and prolonged consideration to the possibility of devising measures with a view to meet the case. Two successive Viceroys, Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne, have attempted the solution of the problem. The importance of finding a career for the native chiefs was clearly realised by all who took part in the discussions; but the difficulties of immediate action appeared, both in 1886-88 and in 1890, to be insuperable. It is no secret that on this question Sir Frederick Roberts, as Commander-in-Chief, and Sir George Chesney, as Military Member of the Council, found themselves ranged on opposite sides. Sir George Chesney, viewing the matter as one of political expediency, believed that, however great the millitary difficulties, a solution must be arrived at. Sir Frederick Roberts, by an unanswerable series of facts and arguments, proved and convinced the Government that the military difficulties could not, under existing conditions, be overcome.

In 1888 the question presented itself in its widest form. For the native nobles and chiefs there was to be a central military school, where nominees, carefully selected by the local Governments, were to receive a complete military education with a view to granting the best of them commissions to regimental grades now held exclusively by British officers. For the junior native officers of the army there was to be a special department in the central military school, corresponding to the Staff College in England. The scheme meant in its entirety an Indian Sandhurst and an Indian staff college. The Government of India, after an exhaustive consideration of the whole bearings of the case, came to the conclusion in 1888 that such a scheme could not be carried out under the existing conditions of military service in India. Accordingly, in 1890, a modified recommendation was made by the Punjab Government to introduce a course of military training at the Aitchison College at Lahore. This proposal amounted to giving an education to a select number of the younger and most promising of the existing native officers of the army in certain specified branches—namely, military, surveying, field fortfication, and possibly an elementary instruction in tactics. Native chiefs and nobles would also receive a military training, but only for service in the reformed troops of the feudatory states. Again, the Commander-in-chief and the Military Member of Council found themselves on opposite sides; and again the Government of India had to accept the conclusion that the military difficulties could not be overcome under the present system of service in India.

Some of these difficulties lie on the surface and can be readily appreciated by non-military readers. In the British regiments there would not only be the intense dislike of the private soldiers and non-commissioned ranks to serve under a native of India: there would also be that want of confidence in their leaders which might be fatal to the steadiness of a company in isolated actions or emergencies such as constantly occur on active service. There can be little doubt that, in the present state of feeling of the British private to the natives of India, native officers, however brave individually, would be a distinct source of weakness to British regiments during a campaign. As regards the native regiments of our Indian Army, the difficulties are still more serious. The whole construction and organization of the native regiments proceed upon the understanding that service in the ranks is an honourable profession for the fighting yeoman and small peasant proprietors, or rural gentry, of the military races. The great attraction of the system consists in the fact that the ranks are the one avenue to promotion to the status of native officer, with all its dignities and emoluments. To introduce young native officers from a military school over the heads of the sepoys and their native officers, would strike at the root of regimental efficiency and self-respect. It may be possible to devise a new system by which this might be avoided. But the old system has worked well; it is the system by which we have conquered India, and it is one which can only be altered very slowly and with great care.

Into the more strictly technical and military difficulties it is not needful here to enter. They are numerous, and under existing conditions, they appear to be prohibitive. It suffices for our present purpose to bring out clearly the fact that the proposal to give direct commissions to specially trained native gentlemen, has been anxiously and repeatedly considered by the Government of India during the past five years. It was scarcely possible that such complete and far-reaching improvements in the defences of India as those on which Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir George Chesney entered in 1886, could be carried into execution in all their branches within the five years' term which forms the tenure of office of an Indian member of Council. The last word upon vital questions of army reoganisation in India, must rest with the Commander-in-Chief. All who know Sir Frederick Roberts will feel that no Englishman living at this moment is so well qualified to utter that word as himself. He has shown himself most anxious to throw open a military career to the native nobles and gentry, both in the *corps d'elite* of the Native States, and in the proposed frontier contingents. But he will consent to no measure which, in his opinion, would weaken the fighting force of our British or Indian regiments. Meanwhile Sir George Chesney returns to England, having rendered services such as it has been permitted to few soldier-administrators to accomplish. He leaves the defences of India on a level of efficiency which had never before been attained, and he has discharged his part of the task with a tact and cordiality towards the Commander-in-Chief which is only the more admirable because both are men of strong wills and of strong opinions of their own. We have not concealed the fact that one aspect of the problem remains unsolved. But the problem in all its aspects has been fairly faced—the problem of raising the defences of India to the standard required for an Empire whose political responsibilities now stretch from the Chinese states on our Burmese frontier to the Russian outposts on the Oxus.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Siam, with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 3 p.m. yesterday. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the Paramatta, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. W. W. Clifford, Mr. Temple, Miss Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Galloway, Miss Gordon, Dr. Ireland, Mrs. Lane, Mr. A. J. Chew, and Major Lambert.

From Brindisi.—Mr. H. D. Griffin, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. G. E. Coles, Lieutenant C. Jackson, Rev. W. McCarthy, Mr. F. C. Thompson, Miss Atherton, General East, Mr. J. W. Jones, Captain Sherwood-Smith and Colonel Chatterton.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—From Brindisi—Mr. S. Russell and Mr. K. Brown.

THE BOMBAY BUILDING BY-LAWS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices on Monday afternoon, when the debate was resumed on the draft building by-laws. Mr. George Cotton, president, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Mr. Ameerudin Tyabji, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dinshah Eduljee Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, R. Gilbert, Govardhandas Gooaldas Tejpal, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Meherjibhai Rustomji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

The president said he wished to make a few remarks with reference to the deletion of the word "good" from section 7, which had been passed at the previous meeting. He believed that the feeling of those gentlemen in deleting the word was not to allow builders to put up any sort of building they might think proper, or to allow builders to use bad materials. Their feeling, he thought, was that it would be dangerous or unwise to leave the power of determining what was "good" and what was "bad" material in the hands of the subordinate staff of the Engineer's department. That was, he believed, the real reason why the majority voted against the retention of the word "good." That too appeared to have been Mr. Gostling's idea. The action of the majority however, had landed them in a difficulty, for it was evident that the by-laws must not be passed without some provision being made as to the quality of the materials to be used. In a letter which had appeared in the newspapers he noticed that Mr. Gostling had suggested other words to take the place of the one deleted, but to his (the president's) mind there would be even more objection to them than to the word Mr. Gostling had wished to be deleted. For instance, Mr. Gostling proposed the insertion of the words "fresh-burnt lime." Well, it would have to be left to the subordinate staff to determine what was "fresh-burnt lime." He also suggested the use of the words "properly-burnt bricks," "well-seasoned timbers," "concrete of broken stone or brick mixed with lime mortar," and, lastly, "fresh cement of known brands." As to the last-mentioned words he observed that there might be a great many "known brands," some of which might be good while others might not be so good. It appeared to him that they had a problem before them and they must try to solve it. That problem appeared to be in what way could they ensure good materials being used without giving certain authority, or handing over that authority as it were to subordinates who might not be qualified to judge of the quality of the materials. He thought, however, that the difficulty would be overcome by the insertion of some such clause as he was about to submit. In his opinion that clause would meet all questions as to quality which might arise in the by-law and would save them at least from the reproach of being in any way willing to allow the use of bad materials, while at the same time it would ensure them against any trouble as to the subordinate officers, his proposal providing that a properly-qualified person only should have the power to determine what was "good" and what was "bad" material. If the by-laws remained as they then stood, he thought a very great difficulty would be created, one which the Corporation did not anticipate, and one which they never intended should be allowed to exist. The matter was one of great importance, and therefore he felt bound to depart from his usual course and bring forward a suggestion to overcome the difficulty he had referred to. He then moved that immediately after section 7 the following clause should be inserted: "Every person who shall erect a new building shall be responsible that all the building materials used are sound, of good quality, and properly put together so as to ensure safety. Any breach of this by-law shall be brought directly to the notice of the Commissioner, who shall in each case satisfy himself, either personally or by an officer specially appointed for the purpose and not lower in rank than a superintendent of building, whether this by-law has been infringed or not." That proposition simply provided that the material should be good and it did not leave the question of determining what was "good" and what was "bad" to a subordinate: it brought the responsibility directly upon the Commissioner, in whom it was unnecessary to say they had the fullest confidence. Of course, the Commissioner could not go to buildings and determine whether the chunam was good, whether the bricks were properly burnt, and the timber well seasoned; but the work would be done by thoroughly qualified persons, the Commissioner not being allowed to delegate his power to an officer lower in rank than a superintendent of building. Beyond the question of protecting the citizens of Bombay from badly-constructed and unsafe buildings, the resolution would show the public that the Municipal councillors of Bombay did not wish to pass by-laws which would be of no use.

Mr. Wacha thought, before passing the motion, they should consider whether they were in order in doing so.

The president explained that the resolutions passed at those special meetings were not of the same nature as those passed at the ordinary meetings of the Corporation. All resolutions passed at the special meeting would have to come up again for final approval after six weeks' notice had been given of their passing.

Mr. Wacha said if they kept on going back to sections already passed in the manner proposed by the president, there was no telling where they would get to.

The president pointed out that he had not suggested any alteration in a by-law already passed. He simply proposed the addition of a new clause and thought he was right in his procedure.

Captain Walshe wished to know if it could not be moved as an amendment and tacked on to one of the other clauses.

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, although not disapproving of the procedure proposed by the chairman, thought it might be better if the proposed new clause was passed as an amendment or a rider. They had already adopted clause 10, and it might be passed as a rider to that clause. If that could not be done they might give notice, and when all the by-laws had been considered, they might then use it as a proviso. It would be simply a waste of time if the Corporation passed the by-laws without making some provision for the use of good materials.

The president, after listening to the opinions expressed by the members, said he thought it would be as well if the matter was delayed. His principal object in bringing the matter forward was to give the members an opportunity of considering how they could arrive at some satisfactory solution of the difficulty which had presented itself. His object had in a measure been served, and he trusted that some member of the Corporation would at a later stage take up the matter and bring forward an amendment, if not on the lines he had suggested, on others so as to meet the difficulty. One thing was certain, they must overcome it.

After some further discussion Captain Walshe intimated that he would at some future period bring forward the matter, the hon. Mr. Sayani stating that he would second the proposal when it came before the meeting.

Colonel Wilson moved the approval of section 11 as follows:— "For the purposes of the by-laws with respect to the structure of walls of new buildings, the measurement of height of storeys and of height and length of walls shall be determined by the following rules:—(i) The height of storeys shall be measured as follows:—(*a*) The height of a topmost storey shall be measured from the level of the upper surface of the floor up to the level of the under side of the tie of the roof or other covering, or if there is no tie, then up to the level of half the vertical height of the rafters or other support of the roof. (*b*) The height of every storey other than a topmost storey shall be measured from the level of the upper surface of the floor of the storey up to the level of the upper surface of the floor of the storey next above it. (ii) The height of a wall shall be measured from the top of the footings to the highest part of the wall or, in the case of a gable, to half the height of the gable. (iii) Walls shall be deemed to be divided into distinct lengths by return-walls. The length of a wall shall be measured from the centre of one return-wall to the centre of another, provided that the return-walls are external walls, party-walls, or cross-walls of the thickness prescribed by the by-laws and are bonded into the walls so deemed to be divided. A wall shall not, for the purpose of this rule, be deemed a cross-wall, unless it is carried up to the top of the topmost storey, and unless in each storey the aggregate extent of the vertical faces or elevations of all the recesses and that of all the openings therein taken together shall not exceed one-half of the whole extent of the vertical face or elevation of the wall in such storey."

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded the motion.

Mr. Gosling suggested the deletion from the first paragraph of the clause the words "up to the level of the under side of the tie of the roof or other covering or if there is no tie;" and in sub-section (iii), between the words "bonded" and "into" on the second last line, that the words "or framed" should be added. They built their houses in Bombay, he said, almost entirely of timber-framed return-walls, and this clause had no reference whatever to timber-framed return-walls, but only to masonry walls. The addition of those words, therefore, would apply to timber-framed house walls.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment in accordance with Mr. Gostling's suggestion and Mr. Jugmohandas V. Purshutumdas seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner objected to the words referred to in the amendment being deleted, for which there was no reason or necessity. They did not affect the Act in the least, and were not at all in opposition to the Act. The clause was framed on the English model by-laws; but he suggested that instead of the words "or framed" being introduced between the words "bonded" and "into" at the end of sub-section (iii), that the words "or if the building be a framed building or framed" be added. That, he thought, would meet the difficulty.

Mr. Carroll also objected to the deletion of the words referred to in the first paragraph of the clause; and as to the latter, he was in favour of the alteration as suggested by the Commissioner. He would therefore move as an amendment simply that the words suggested by the Commissioner should be inserted between the words "bonded" and "into."

Dr. Viegas withdrew his amendment, and Colonel Wilson having accepted Mr. Carroll's amendment, it was put to the meeting as a substantive proposition and carried unanimously.

Colonel Merewether next moved the approval of section 12 as follows:—"(12.) Every person who shall erect a new domestic masonry-walled building shall construct every external wall and every party-wall of such building in accordance with the following rules, and in every case the thickness prescribed shall be the minimum thickness of which any such wall may be constructed, and the several rules shall apply only to walls built of brick masonry. (*a*) Where the wall does not exceed ten feet in height (whatever is its length), it shall be nine inches thick for its whole height. (*b*) Where the wall exceeds ten feet, but does not exceed twenty-five feet in height, its thickness shall be as follows:—If the wall does not exceed thirty feet in length, it shall be fourteen inches thick for its whole height. If the wall exceeds thirty feet in length, it shall be eighteen and a-half inches thick below the topmost storey, if it comprise more than one storey, or if it comprise a ground-floor or first storey only, then eighteen and a-half inches thick for a height of fifteen feet above its base, and in either case fourteen inches thick for the rest of its height. (*c*) Where the wall exceeds twenty-five feet, but does not exceed thirty feet in height, its thickness shall be as follows:—If the wall does not exceed thirty-five feet in length, it shall be eighteen and a-half inches thick below the uppermost two storeys, if it comprise more than two storeys, or, if it does not comprise more than two storeys, then eighteen and a-half inches below the topmost storey, and (in either case) fourteen inches thick for the rest of its height. If the wall exceeds thirty-five feet in length, it shall be eighteen and a-half inches thick below the topmost storey and fourteen inches thick for the rest of its height. (*d*) Where the wall exceeds thirty feet, but does not exceed forty feet in height, its thickness shall be as follows:—If the wall does not exceed thirty-five feet in length, it shall be eighteen and a-half inches thick below the uppermost two storeys and fourteen inches thick for the rest of its height. If the wall exceeds thirty-five feet in length, it shall be twenty-four inches thick for the height of one storey, then eighteen and a-half inches thick for the rest of its height below the topmost storey, and fourteen inches thick for the rest of its height. (*e*) Where the wall exceeds forty feet, but does not exceed fifty feet in height, its thickness shall be as follows:—If the wall does not exceed thirty feet in length, it shall be eighteen and a-half inches thick below the topmost storey and fourteen inches thick for the rest of its height. If the wall exceeds thirty feet, but does not exceed forty-five feet in length, it shall be twenty-four inches thick for the height of one storey, then eighteen and a-half inches thick for the rest of its height below the topmost storey, and fourteen inches thick for the rest of its height. If the wall exceeds forty-five feet in length, it shall be twenty-eight and a-half inches thick for the height of one storey, then twenty-four inches thick for the height of the next two storeys, and then eighteen and a-half inches thick for the rest of its height. (*f*) Where the wall exceeds fifty feet, but does not exceed sixty feet in height, its thickness shall be as follows:—If the wall does not exceed thirty feet in length, it shall be twenty-four inches thick for the height of one storey, and eighteen and a-half inches thick for the rest of its height. If the wall exceeds thirty feet, but does not exceed fifty feet in length, it shall be twenty-four inches thick for the height of two storeys, and eighteen and a-half inches thick for the rest of its height. If the wall exceeds fifty feet in length, it shall be twenty-eight and a-half inches thick for the height of one storey, then twenty-four inches thick for the height of the next two storeys, and then eighteen and a-half inches thick for the rest of its height. (*g*) Where the wall exceeds sixty feet, but does not exceed seventy feet in height, its thickness shall be as follows:—If the wall does not exceed forty feet in length, it shall be twenty-four inches thick for the height of two storeys, and eighteen and a-half inches thick for the rest of its height. If the wall exceeds forty feet, but does not exceed fifty-five feet in length, it shall be twenty-eight and a-half inches thick for the height of one storey, then twenty-four inches thick for the height of the next two storeys, and then eighteen and a-half inches thick for the rest of its height. If the wall exceeds fifty-five feet in length, it shall be thirty-three and-a-half inches thick for the height of one storey, then twenty-eight and a-half inches thick for the height of the next two storeys, then twenty-four inches thick for the height of the next storey, and then eighteen and a-half inches thick for the rest of its height. (*h*) Where the wall exceeds seventy feet in height, it shall in each case be of such thickness as shall be specially prescribed by the Commissioner in that behalf."

Mr. Sayani seconded the motion.

Mr. Gostling suggested a number of technical alterations in the clause.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment in accordance with Mr. Gostling's suggestions as follows: "(*a*), after the word "height" in line 3 the following words be added, namely, "provided that where the wall is more than 10 feet and less than 15 feet high, piers of 4½ inches thickness and not less than 18 inches wide shall be built at intervals of not more than 11 feet. (*b*), 1st line, alter *ten* to *fifteen*. (*d*), 3rd paragraph, 2nd line, alter *twenty-four* to *twenty-three*. (*e*), 2nd paragraph, 1st line, alter *thirty* to *thirty-five* and omit, "but does not exceed forty-five feet;" 4th paragraph, omit the whole paragraph. (*f*), 2nd paragraph, 1st line, alter *thirty* to *forty*; 2nd line, alter *twenty-five* to *twenty-three*; 3rd paragraph, 1st line, alter *thirty* to *forty*; 2nd line, omit "but does not exceed *fifty* feet" and alter *twenty-four* to *twenty-three*; 5th line, after "height" add "except the top storey, which shall be fourteen inches thick. (*g*), 2nd paragraph, 2nd line, alter *twenty-three* to *twenty-four*; and 4th line, after "height" add "except the top storey, which shall be *fourteen* inches thick;" 3rd paragraph, 1st and 2nd lines, omit the words "but does not exceed *fifty-five* feet," 4th line, alter *twenty-four* to *twenty-three*; 7th line, after "height" add "except the top storey, which shall be *fourteen* inches thick," and omit the whole of the 4th paragraph."

Mr. Jugmohandas seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner objected to the word *twenty-four* being altered wherever it occurred to *twenty-three*. He would also suggest instead of the words proposed in the amendment between clauses (*a*) and (*b*), that they be altered as follows: "where the wall is more than 10 feet and less than 15 feet high, it shall be 14 inches thick for a height of 8 feet and 9 inches thick over the remaining height." As to the suggested alteration in sub-section (*g*), paragraph 3, from 23½ to 27½ inches, he could not accept that. *Twenty-seven and a-half* inches meant the space that would be occupied by three bricks without any lime. Provision must be made for mortar, so the rule should be left as it was, at 28½ inches.

Dr. Viegas suggested as a compromise that it should be altered to *twenty-eight*.

The Commissioner said he was prepared to compromise the first suggested alteration from twenty-four to twenty-three by making it twenty-three and a-half, but the *twenty-eight and ashalf* he must insist on.

Dr. Viegas then agreed, with the consent of his seconder, to make the alteration in his amendment suggested by the Commissioner.

Colonel Merewether proposed that it be left in the amendment *twenty-seven and a-half* as it was, and lay down that this was exclusive of external and internal plaster.

Dr. Viegas accepted that as a rider, and the amendment, altered in accordance with the Municipal Commissioner's suggestions, was carried as a substantive proposition.

Colonel Wilson next moved, and the Hon. Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 13, referring to the thickness for walls for masonry-walled public buildings and of masonry-walled buildings of the warehouse class.

At this point the discussion was adjourned, on the motion of Dr. Balchandra, till next Monday afternoon.

"Knowledge is folly unless put to use." You know SAPOLIO, then use it! Sapolio, is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for cleaning purposes. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY TOBACCO TRADE ASSOCIATION.

A very largely representative meeting of the tobacco traders of Bombay was held yesterday in the factory of the Universal Tobacco Company, Limited, Byculla, Mr. J. P. Cornforth in the chair. After a brief statement of the objects of the meeting, it was unanimously resolved to form an association for the protection of the interests of the traders generally and particularly. Rules and regulations for guidance were adopted and office-bearers for the year appointed as follows:—Mr. J. P. Cornforth as president, Mr. N. B. Dantra as vice-president, Messrs. Damoodhur Ratansey, Vishram Nanjee, Lalljee Ramjee, and Hormusjee Ardaseer as a committee; Mr. Geo. Robert Neill, manager of the Universal Tobacco Company, Limited, Byculla, secretary, and Mr. Damoodhur Ratansey, assistant secretary. It was pointed out to the committee how urgently necessary it was to petition Government for some amendment of the existing Tobacco Act, which was declared to bear very hardly upon the trade and to be quite inconsistent with analagous existing regulations for dealing with other dutiable articles, such as liquors, perfumery, salt, &c. The Act was stated to date as far back as the 9th Febraury 1857 (or 34 years ago), a time when dealings in tobacco were small, indeed compared to the present trade. Amongst other things it was pointed out that the clauses in the Act which restricted dealers from moving tobacco without first obtaining a permit (which was only serviceable between sunrise and sunset on the day of issue) and compelled accounts to be kept and returns made of the persons and places whence tobacco was received were neither useful nor necessary and very likely to lead to abuses easily conceived. The excuse alleged for these restrictions, namely, the necessity for preventing smuggling, did not seem to call for such extraordinary measures as these, which only harassed the traders in tobacco; and it was urged that tobacco which had once paid duty ought to be as free from interference as any other duty-paying article in the locality in which it had paid such duty. General and particular instances of the considerable inconveniences and hardships suffered by tobacco traders were dilated upon and directed to be referred to in a petition to be drawn up and hereafter presented to the Government by the committee, and it was resolved that the Government should be moved as early as possible in the matter. It was stated that by a judicious alteration of the Act a large increase to the revenue, and a great saving of expense, labour, and time, to the administration and all concerned, might easily be effected.

A NEW COTTON BALING PRESS.

Public attention is now being drawn to a new and unique type of cotton and jute press made to the designs of Mr. F. W. Shallis, hydraulic engineer of this city. His acquaintance with the necessities of the cotton trade and his extensive practical knowledge of hydraulic pressing machinery in this country have led to his adhering to the principle of the compound baling press designed and patented by Messrs. Nasmyth, Wilson and Co., in which the bale is not removed from the press in process of compression, thereby making a neat and excellent sampling bale, which is not attained by the present type of light half-press with its auxiliary finisher. The object of designing the new press (appropriately called "The Octopus") has been to give an increased outturn, with a reduction in the first cost, besides a saving in freight, transit, and erection charges. While maintaining the existing shape of cotton bale Mr. Shallis manages to give a larger box capacity than usual, and yet decreases the pumping requirements by 70 per cent. below the existing system; in other words, the work of the old ram rising 14½ feet is now accomplished by a ram of the same diameter rising 4½ feet only. It is the compactness of this invention that is to be so much admired, for while the total length of the present type of press is 45 feet, the same work is now done in the "Octopus" press in a total length of 19 feet only. To those interested and experienced in these matters the advantages will be obvious. The press will work on the ground floor, thereby dispensing with an upper-storey building, while the total depth of foundation will be 15 feet only. There will be a material saving in freight and transit charges, reduction in cost of building, erection, and other incidentals, besides decreased working expenses. The presses, as now being made, are for either 400 or 500 lb. bales of cotton or jute, but at a very slight extra cost they can be made of sufficient capacity to press a bale equal to a Bombay candy of 784 lbs. The outturn of bales from each press will be 35 to 40 per hour. In the Calcutta and Bengal districts, where jute has to be laid in the box, the "Octopus" press will strongly commend itself, as the design allows of the material for two bales being filled into two boxes at one time, while a third is being [illegible]

The manufacturers are Messrs. Nasmyth, Wilson and Co., which is a guarantee of the excellence of the material, workmanship, and finish throughout. To those interested in cotton press machinery an inspection of the model press at Mr. Shallis' office will well repay the trouble.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The following case was heard yesterday at the Bombay Criminal Sessions before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a common jury, a former jury having disagreed, when a new trial was ordered by his lordship.

THE KHUNDALLA ADULTERY CASE.

James Ingle, a European, was charged with having committed adultery at Khundalla, in November 1890, with Matilda Caroline Rozario, the wife of Cornelius Rozario, a pensioned apothecary at present in the employ of the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Allen Turner, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Jardine, with Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Mr. E. Wilkins, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Jardine, before the proceedings commenced, took the same objection to the jurisdiction of the court that he did at the former trial, and also asked for a majority of Europeans to be on the jury. After several challenges, both by the prosecution and the defence, a jury composed of eight Europeans and a Mahomedan formed the panel.

Mr. Robertson, in addressing the jury, stated the chief facts of the case for the prosecution, which have already been published. In November last the accused and Mrs. Rozario went to Khundalla, where they passed as man and wife under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, and where the alleged misconduct was committed. The learned counsel said that he would call Mr. Summers, who had not been called at the former trial, and who would give evidence as to what had passed at Khundalla. The parties had engaged a bungalow near the station, where they occupied the same room, and where Mrs. Rozario did not stay in the capacity of nurse, as the defence would try to make out.

The prosecutor, in cross-examination by Mr. Jardine, denied having been a patient in the European General Hospital since 1867. A register-book of the hospital brought by Dr. Church was produced, containing an entry which showed the prosecutor was an in-door patient from the 10th to 15th April 1889 for alcoholic poisoning. He explained that he did not remember having been in hospital in that year, and afterwards admitted that he was there, not for alcoholic poisoning, but for dyspepsia. Mrs. Rozario, when in the witness-box, admitted having been guilty of misconduct with the accused at Khundalla and some time previously. Some letters were produced, written in affectionate terms to Mrs. Rozario by the accused, who subscribed himself "Yours ever, Churney."

Mr. William Summers, a retired naval engineer, who keeps a ragged school at Khundalla, reads services to the soldiers and visitors in the English Church, does a little farming and keeps a temperance hotel, said that the accused and Mrs. Rozario, whom he knew at the time as Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, came to him in reference to the hiring of a bungalow at Khundalla.

In cross-examination, witness said he received a telegram on Monday evening from Mr. Allan Turner, asking him to come down to Bombay at once. A summons was not served on witness, but one was received to his son's address. The telegram stated that the summons was intended for the witness, and that he was to come down at once.

Mr. Jardine said that the son was to be called for the defence, and had been served in the usual course with a summons.

His lordship said that if the summons had been sent by the Clerk of the Crown, and if afterwards the prosecution sent a telegram to the witness, telling him that it was intended for him, it was a most extraordinary proceeding.

Mr. Robertson explained that the summons for the witness had been applied for, but that by a mistake the father had been told to come down on the son's subpœna.

Some other evidence was called for the prosecution and the case closed. Dr. Langley was examined as a witness for the defence, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Service will be held on board the steamer Inchlonga, in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Indian Mirror* lectures Lord Lansdowne very severely for a speech which he delivered at a dinner at the Simla Club the other evening. "Let his Excellency the most noble the Marquis of Lansdowne laugh away," it says, "oblivious of the fact that his political funeral did actually take place weeks and weeks ago! If the Viceroy is alive and hearty, he is so as a man, but as a politician and a statesman he was buried long since under the soil of Manipur, the funeral service having been solemnly read over the remains by both Peers and Commoners."

The Allahabad *Morning Post*, in an article on the Bombay building by-laws discussion, has some severe things to say of Mr. Gostling, but it says that it is with the majority of the Corporation that the public are chiefly concerned. We confess, it says, our absolute inability to understand the objects, intentions, or desires of the majority of the Bombay Corporation. It is impossible to believe that these respectable and reputable gentlemen are in league with jerry-builders and their jobs. Yet how can they justify their position? Let us take one instance alone, although it is almost insulting to the intelligence of our readers to argue the matter. The dissenting majority objected to the sub-section stipulating that "all the timber framing should be of good sound timber." Let us suppose that green, soft timber is used for the frame-work of a house erected during the cold weather, and that this timber warps, as it must do, very seriously during the succeeding hot weather and monsoon—what becomes of the substantial nature of the house? We would like to hear Mr. Gostling's proverbial philosophy on this point. After his remarkable definition of good mortar, his conception of what constitutes sound timber would be a treat. Of the contention that the adoption of stringent by-laws would lead to oppression and corruption, we can only say that if the Bombay Municipality cannot secure upright and honest servants, the sooner it is swept into the Indian civic limbo, the better it will be for the inhabitants of Bombay. Mr. D. E. Wacha offered a pleasing crumb to his fellow-councillors when he said, "This is not England." No, Mr. Wacha, it certainly is not; else the majority at Monday's meeting had better never been born. The English rate-payer is a ferocious animal which, when roused, rends corporations into shreds of nothingness. Meanwhile Bombay will remain quiescent until an October gale determines what is good mortar, and what is not.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, a Vienna correspondent tells us, has visited the sculptor Natter's studio to inspect the statue which he is completing of Andreas Hofer, the heroic Tyrolese who defended his country and was shot by the French in 1809. The statue is to be the central figure of a monument to be erected on Mount Isel, facing Innsbuck, with a tablet bearing the inscription, "Fur Gott, Kaiser, und Vaterland" (For God, Emperor, and Fatherland). The figures of the handsome peasant in the picturesque Tyrolese costume will stand bearing on high the Austrian flag. The bearded face surmounted by the simple broad-brimmed hat, is copied from a good picture of Hofer taken during his life, and now the property of the Count of Meran, who has lent it to the sculptor. The Emperor was very much pleased with the statue of the popular national hero.

Although Mr. Parnell is not expected to go to America so early as August, as was announced in a telegram from New York, he intends, it is believed, to visit the United States in the autumn with a view to attending the Irish convention, which is to be held at Baltimore in October.

The epidemic of suspicion and dislike of foreigners in China seems to be still spreading. A Chinese paper, "The Shen-pao," gives details of the experiences of a party of Russian merchants and tea-krokers, who, armed with passports from the Customs authorities of Kiukiang, were desirous of examining the tea cultivation in Wuning and Ningchow. All along the route men, women, and children gathered to jeer at the strangers. It then occurred to the party that it would be well to don native costume; but the expedient failed to secure them privacy, as the tea-people in the hill districts had heard of their approach. To put a stop to the annoyance the Russians told the mountaineers that they were natives of Canton, and that the foreigners were behind. The Ningchow Prefecture was at last reached, and protection in the form of soldiers was asked of the prefect, who informed them that he could not order soldiers, but he would give them ample protection by a corps of runners. The Russians, however, were advised to return as soon as convenient, as there was no knowing how the people would be disposed towards them. They accordingly, says the account, made a speedy return.

The Empress Eugenie went to lunch on Sunday, June 21, says a Paris correspondent, with Queen Isabella, who, though on good terms with the Republic and desirous of remaining so, has lost no opportunity of showing sympathy towards the Empress Eugenie. They both kissed and shed tears at parting.

The Empress Eugenie remained in Paris, says a correspondent, to witness on the morning of June 22, from a gallery at the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot, the religious wedding of the late Duc de Padoue's granddaughter, Mdlle. Riquet de Caraman, and Comte Rene de Mortemart. The company was Bonapartist, with more than a Royalist sprinkling. The bride was dressed in white mousseline de soie, forming statuesque drapery over white, and a white tulle veil. Her witnesses were the Duc de Caraman and the Marquis de Juigne, and those of the bridegroom the Comte de Saint Aldegonde and the aged Duc de Mortemart. The Abbe de Rebours, cure of the Madeleine and spiritual pastor of the De Mortemarts, delivered the exhortation to the happy couple.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir George Smyth Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P., and Professor George Mercer Dawson, Assistant-Director and Geologist of the Canadian Geological and Natural History Survey, as her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the conditions of seal life in Behring's Sea and other parts of the North Pacific. Mr. Ashley Froude has been appointed Secretary to her Majesty's Commissioners.

Sir Prescott Gardiner Hewett, F.R.S., died on Friday night, June 19, at his residence, Chestnut Lodge, Horsham, Sussex, from congestion of the lungs following an attack of influenza. The deceased was Sergeant-Surgeon to her Majesty, Surgeon in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Consulting Surgeon to St. George's Hospital. Formerly he was President and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons, and President of the Clinical and Pathalogical Society of London. Sir Prescott went to live at Horsham seven years ago, prior to which time he practised in Mayfair. In January last he caught a chill, from the effects of which he never recovered; he grew gradually worse, and was recently attacked by influenza, which in his weak state induced inflammation of the lungs and proved fatal.

A Berlin correspondent informs us that the resignation of the Minister of Railways and Public Works, Herr von Maybach, and the appointment to the post of the President of the Hanoverian Railway, Herr Thielen, were officially gazetted on June 22. In a very warmly worded Cabinet order, the Emperor expresses his regret at being compelled to dispense with the Minister, who has resigned on account of impaired health. In recognition of his services the Emperor presents him with his bust in marble.

Princess Louis de Bourbon has obtained a decree of separation from her husband. Prince Louis de Bourbon is eldest son of the Duke of Aquila, and a grandson of Ferdinand II. of Naples.

The statement that the Emperor William had expressed his strong disapproval of the Prince of Wales's conduct in the baccarat affair, more particularly as bearing on military discipline, is declared to be absolutely unfounded.

CRICKET.

HINDOO C. CLUB *VS.* BARONET C. CLUB.

The Hindoo Cricket Club opened its season successfully this year on Sunday last with a match against the Baronet Cricket Club, one of the strongest clubs in Bombay. Both the teams were well matched, the Baronet team looking a shade stronger, at least on paper, on account of Mr. Gagrat, the Parsee champion, forming one of the team. But in the contest the Hindoos proved the victors after a well-contested game.

The Hindoo captain won the toss and elected to bat, sending in Messrs. Mamoo and Purshotham to face the bowling of Messrs. Writer and Tapia. Mamoo hit Writer's first ball to "cover" for four, but with the next ball his stumps were scattered. Matters began to look gloomy for the Hindoos, five of their wickets having fallen for the poor total of 25 runs. Mr. Chonkar, who came in next, however, dispersed the gloom and scored 13 runs in good style. After the fall of two more wickets another splendid stand was made by Messrs. Vyawaharkar and Kirtikar, several changes in the bowling failing to effect a separation. The batsmen had "collared" the bowling and by free play raised the score to 78 before Mr. Vyawaharkar was clean-bowled by Mr. Gagrat.

The Parsees next went in, but their first three men were dismissed before they could do anything. Much was expected of Mr. Gagrat, the Parsee champion, who was vociferously cheered as he went to the wickets. But Mr. Chonkar, who was in his best form, soon sent his bails flying with a fast "yorker," to the utter discomfiture of the Parsees. The rest of the Parsee players could do nothing against the bowling of Messrs. Chonkar and Patkar and were all dismissed for 51, of which more than ten were byes. Mention must here be made of young Bhandare, who made a capital appearance at the wickets, having smartly caught out two men. Mr. Chonkar's bowling analysis was splendid, he having taken 6 wickets at the cost of only 9 runs. Mr. Patkar also bowled well, taking 4 wickets for 31 runs.

ADVICE TO HINDU CRICKETERS.

A correspondent who says he has been watching for many years the progress of cricket amongst natives writes us with some advice to Hindu cricketers. Our correspondent, who is a Hindu himself, begins by saying he considers that Hindoos are as much gifted by nature to be successful exponents of the manly game of cricket as Englishmen or Parsees. Why then, he asks, are the Hindoos so much behind Parsee and English cricketers in every department of the game? While the Parsees can put on the field a really strong eleven—an eleven that could hold its own against any combination in India, as instanced in the fact that the Parsee team was the only one which in all India could lower the colours of Mr. Vernon's team on its last visit to Bombay—why have the Hindoos not produced even a single man, bowler or batsman, that can stand comparison with either Messrs. Pavri or Gagrat among the Parsees or Mr. Steel of the Bombay Gymkhana? One need not go far or deep to arrive at the solution of this question. The real cause of the failure of Hindoos as cricketers is the want among them of true sportsmanly spirit—that spirit which is inherent among Englishmen and Parsees. If they wish to be good cricketers, they must apply themselves to it with zeal. Cricket requires practice—constant practice, and the Hindus have had every encouragement to make themselves efficient in the game. Last year they scored a splendid victory against the Poona Gymkhana and three years ago they even beat the Bombay Gymkhana. But the show they made soon after these victories was most depressing. They did not seem to take encouragement from their success and follow it up with another. They became careless and ignored the most vital element which is the secret of all success—viz., practice. They have already got a good, fast over-arm bowler, Mr. Chonkar, who is sometimes very destructive. Another fast bowler, Mr. Patkar, has lately joined their ranks. He made his *debut* on Sunday last and showed the stuff he was made of. Mr. Chonkar is also a reliable bat and might even be ranked as one of the best batsmen in Bombay. The Hindoos have also got some sharp fielders, Messrs. Bhandare and Vyawaharkar, especially the former, whose splendid performances have often received applause from Europeans as well as natives. The Hindoos have this year got a really good eleven, and if they take a few lessons, from the Parsees especially—that lesson of steady practice—they should be able to score a good many victories this season.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CLOCK TOWER TRAJEDY.

We are glad, says the *Mahratta*, that Government have in this affair, managed to keep their heads and refused to be tempted to deviate from the established practice on the mere allegation of want of all possible exertions on the part of the police, which as the Resolution remarks is quite inconsistent with the traditions of the Bombay Police. If the memorialists or any other people have reason to suspect any unfair practices on any body's part, they must say so courageously and be able to prove it with sufficient evidence. Vague insinuations will serve no purpose, and cannot be listened to by responsible authorities. We half suspect our Parsee brethren have been thrown off their balance in this matter by the tragical nature of the catastrophe, and have as irretrievably become wedded to the theory of outrage and murder, as the police are alleged to have done to that of accident or suicide, without sufficient warrant for the same.

PUNDIT RAMABAI AND HER WORK.

The *Mahratta*, referring to recent criticisms on the *Sharada Sadan*, says:—The bone of contention is whether in this Home for Hindu Widows, pupils should be encouraged to think contemptuously of their own faith and well of Christianity. The Pandita has asserted more than once that she does not preach Christianity or do anything having a direct tendency to turn the minds of her pupils away from their religion. We are yet unwilling to disbelieve her. But at the same time it cannot be denied that the close contact with the Pandita must, as a natural consequence, lead the thinking pupils to question if all their practices are really so essential to the preservation of their religion. Now this is a result with which we are all familiar in the case of boys. And indeed it is doubtful if such a result can be avoided if the women are to be educated. Those who sent their widows to the *Sharada Sadan* could hardly have expected otherwise. And indeed it is they from whom the complaint that their wards are being denationalized ought to come in the first place. So far as we can learn they have not made any such complaint, probably recognising that a little loosening of deep rooted ideas is the inevitable consequence of mental training. If the thing had gone beyond this they would immediately have removed their wards. Since they have not done so and since they are the persons most concerned and since moreover they cannot desire to have their wards turned Christians, we are led to believe that there is no very serious ground for complaint, much less for abuse. The best thing under the circumstances would be to produce clear evidence of a direct attempt to evangelize the pupils, on the part of Pandita Ramabai. We would further point out that if our men want the whole arrangements about the boarding of the widows to be perfectly of the Orthodox Hindu type, the best way would be to collect together a fund and maintain another similar institution out of it. They tell us that a gift-horse should not be looked in the mouth.

For some time past a series of burglaries and house-breakings in Birmingham and its suburbs has kept the inhabitants in a state of uneasiness. Sometimes the depredations were made in broad daylight, but more often the perpetrators preferred the cover of the night. One distinguishing feature characterised the whole series: that was the fact that access to the premises was always obtained by the time-honoured practice of smearing the glass with treacle, covering it then with cloth, and breaking it in the noiseless fashion which is possible under these circumstances. Nothing, indeed, appears easier than to get into any dwelling in this way. The uniformity of the plan suggested that the attempts were the work of one man; on the other hand there might be a gang acting under one leader. The circumstance that in one instance four bottles of claret were consumed, moreover, was held to indicate that there were several burglars—four bottle burglars in these degenerate times being considered improbable. At last the pest extended to Coventry, and here a man has just been arrested who is suspected by the police of being the malefactor whom they have so long been in search of. When taken he was in the act of pawning a valuable time-piece. He is described as a blacksmith, aged twenty-five; but is said to be a convict at large on a ticket-of-leave. He made a desperate resistance, savagely biting and kicking the officers who captured him, and smashing the windows of a cab in which he was finally conveyed to the station. Here it is said that he was found to be wearing a coat and vest and a set of 18-carat gold studs which are identified as part of the spoil of two of the Birmingham burglaries.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Poor unfortunate Yorkshire! She has now lost four out of the five first class county matches in which she has been engaged this season, while her sister county Lancashire score two victories during the week ending June 20. Yorkshire was defeated by eight wickets at Bradford by Lancashire after being compelled to follow on. Everyone was glad to see Mr. S. M. Crossfield's return to form, and his 82 not out will be long remembered as an excellent display of batting. On the Yorkshire side Ulyett and Hall played well, and Wardall, who made his second appearance for the county, scored 80 runs for once out. He plays with a very straight bat, and if he gives a little more attention to his fielding will no doubt be a decided acquisition to a county that is at present passing through a period of marked decadence.

Yorkshire suffered another defeat at the end of the week from an eleven representing "Liverpool and District." We are glad to see that the Yorkshire Executive are taking the advice that has been given to them and calling in some of the players who have been exported. In the Liverpool match Cartman, of Skipton, made a very favourable first appearance for his native county. He has been professional at Enfield for two years, and always had a high place in the batting averages. He is described as "a good all-round man of the Bates and Ulyett type, and a capital fielder." Liverpool won a fine game by 54 runs. Mr. A. G. Steel scored 100 runs in 2¼ hours; and the Yorkshire bowling, once so deadly, seemed exactly, to the taste of a majority of the batsmen.

Again on the 24th June Yorkshire was defeated at Sheffield by Surrey making Yorkshire's fourth defeat out of four matches played and Surrey's sixth consecutive victory. Yorkshire was defeated by an innings and 27 runs. Even during such time as the wicket was unaffected Surrey obtained a great advantage, putting together a score of 296, and getting the Yorkshire wickets down for 176. With the ground still very wet, and drying as time went on, the result was a foregone conclusion. Ten minutes' play sufficed to finish off the first innings of Yorkshire for the addition of four runs. Ulyett, who had batted so well on Tuesday, succeeded in carrying out his bat for 84. Going in the first wicket down at 37, he was at the wickets for two hours and twenty minutes, scoring 84 out of 143 added while he was batting. Yorkshire followed on, 116 runs in arrears; but their second innings proved to be a most disappointing display. Ulyett and Hall put on 31 runs in 40 minutes for the first wicket, but afterwards nine wickets went in an hour and a half for 68 more runs. The ground was, of course, getting difficult, but allowing for its condition the batting was poor.

Lancashire's encounter with Oxford University afforded some pleasant cricket, but the weakness of the collegians in bowling soon made itself felt. Mr. Ernest Smith, a remarkably fast and "bumping" bowler, could not take part in the match; and Mr. Bassett and Mr. Berkley were very costly, as was also Mr. Boger, an old Wykehamist, who went to Oxford with good credentials as a cricketer. We should imagine, however, that batting is Mr. Boger's *forte*, as it was that of Mr. Ricketts, another Wykehamist. It was really splendid to see the determination with which he went to the wicket and the freedom with which he treated the Lancashire bowling. Twice the ball went to a fielder, but each time it was dropped—not the only accident of the kind during the innings; and the crowd cheered the vigorous batsman heartily. The appearance of such a hitter as Mr. Boger is always welcome. He may be a little bit reckless, and frequently he may come to grief; but the spectators have some excited moments in watching his play and observing the traps that are set for him by the bowlers.

Mr. Jardine is fast developing into a batsman of the first class; and Mr. Wilson will never be an undistinguished member of any team in which he may appear. He, like Mr. Boger in his captain, seemed quite indifferent to the fast bowling; but taking the eleven as representative of Oxford cricket, we fear that they will have little chance of defeating Cambridge. Mr. Gale thinks the Oxonians are not much at home in what players call the "best company," and Mr. Woods's bowling is certainly difficult to stop. Mr. Jardine has, there can be no doubt, a far inferior team to manage than that which Mr. Kemp so often led to victory seven years ago.

In 1884 the University Eleven, which included O'Brien, Page, Key, Buckland, and Whitby, twice inflicted a signal defeat on Lancashire. Since that date, however, victory has not often rested with the Dark Blues; and a glance at the record shows that they have on several occasions, after making a dashing and effective start, failed to "play up" in the second venture, and so lost the match. At Aigburth in 1887 they [illegible] first innings and only 58 in the second. At Old Trafford in 1888 they [illegible] magnificent total of 315; and then, when they wanted only 63 in their second attempt, they were dismissed for the paltry score of 42. Mr. Bashleigh hold Lancashire too cheaply on that day and altered his order of going in, with the result that the match was given away. Last year the first of the two matches was won by the University by eleven wickets (they were playing twelve a-side), but the return was a triumph for the county team, which placed 475 runs to its credit and got rid of Oxford for 230 and 176 runs respectively.

The display which Sussex made against Cambridge University is in the highest degree creditable to that unfortunate county. To score 677 runs against Woods, Streatfeild, and Jackson is an achievement that no one could have expected from the men who failed so miserably—on a wet wicket, it is true—against Lancashire. Mr. Brann made 249 for once out. The University representatives eventually won a splendidly contested match by 48 runs. The number of runs obtained in the match, 1,402, comes within nine of the highest hitherto recorded in a first-class match—namely, that between Victoria and New South Wales at Sydney on February 10, 1882. In that match, however, only 30 wickets fell. It considerably exceeds the highest hitherto recorded in England—namely, 1,339 for 39 wickets—which, curiously enough, was compiled at Brighton a year ago by Sussex and Cambridge University. In that famous fight three of the Cantabs, Messrs. Ford, Foley, and M'Gregor, severally scored 191, 117, and 131 runs in the second innings. The highest aggregate up to that time was the 1,295 in the match between Middlesex and Yorkshire in 1889. The Sussex men should be greatly encouraged by this bold bid for victory against the eleven that was fresh from a victory over the "champion" county, and is undoubtedly one of the best teams that Cambridge has turned out for some years.

The match between Surrey and Middlesex was far from creditable to either side. The Middlesex batsmen failed signally against Sharpe and Lohmann, and their fielding was very bad. Mr. Rogers, the wicket-keeper, was manifestly unequal to the post, and Lohmann in his innings of 43 was missed by four fielders in turn. "Mr. Johnston" was twice missed by Surrey fielders; and the play throughout was marked by inexcusable mistakes. The Surrey men afterwards went down to Birmingham and crushed the Warwickshire team. Lockwood, who, like Sharpe, is a Nottingham "importation," got eight Warwickshire wickets for 38 runs. The Middlesex players made a far better show at Lord's against Gloucestershire than they had done at the Oval. The champion, who never has been dismissed in a first-class match without scoring, very nearly "bagged a brace," but his bowling was very effective. Middlesex owed the victory chiefly to the vigorous hitting of Mr. "J. E. Johnston," an Irish Oxonian, on whose wonderful resemblance to Mr. O'Brien much comment has been made.

Admist a scene of excitement Kent defeated Warwickshire at Gravesend by the extremely narrow majority of three runs. The sunshine that prevailed after the heavy rain of the previous days had made the wicket treacherous, and it was fully expected that some curious cricket would be witnessed, though naturally few were prepared for so keen a finish. Overnight the position was very even, as Kent had completed an innings for 179, and Warwickshire had lost eight wickets in making 178, so that the latter were one run behind with two wickets in hand. On resuming the last two batsmen added 11 runs, and the home side went in a second time against a majority of 10 runs. This time Pallett and Shilton bowled splendidly, and in exactly two hours they dismissed Kent for 83 runs, of which number Fox and Solbe made no fewer than 74. The stand by these two men for the third partnership put on 61 runs. Solbe, who had created a favourable impression on Monday, batted very prettily, and made his runs by admirable cricket. The value of his performance was enhanced by the failures of most of the other batsmen. Fox was in for an hour and three-quarters for his 41, and for the second time he scored the highest innings for his side.

Warwickshire were left with 74 to get to win, but when Pallett and Shilton had been so successful Wright and Martin were expected to prove fully as difficult. Half the wickets fell for 32 runs, and the game looked as good as over, but Pallett and Shilton, following up their bowling achievements, batted with great care, and in just under the hour added 30 runs. Once they were parted, however, the end soon came, and at ten minutes past five Kent had secured a clever victory by three runs only. Martin and Wright bowled admirably, and they were backed up by smart fielding and exceptionally good wicket-keeping. There was a capital company present, as was only to be expected. The victory was received with great enthusiasm.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE whole of the Naval estimates, with the exception of the vote for the Admiralty Office, which was very properly postponed at Mr. Jenning's suggestion, were completed in one sitting on Wednesday, June 24. This is called a good day's work by our legislators, and would at least appear to be evidence that the nation's representatives are ready to vote any amount of money for the Navy if only the Chancellor of the Exchequer will promise to find it. The matters discussed—for there was a little discussion—were not particularly interesting or important. The relative advantages of Ascension of St. Helena as a sanatorium for the West Coast, the ultimate destiny of the Sultan, and the grievances, real or fancied, of the dockyard maties, occupied the best part of the time. The First Lord was able to make a few promises, or to seem to do so, for we notice that he said we are not to understand, when he calculates a thing will be done, that he pledges himself in any way it will be done. However, he thinks, that he sees his way to giving periodical returns of ships' trials, to making inquiry into the victualling of the men, and to carrying the Wreck Report back another 50 years. Gun manufacture, he assured his audience, was never in a more satisfactory state than at present. Why the officers of the Naval Ordnance Department are to be military men was not explained, but perhaps this question will be raised on the vote for the Admiralty Office.

It is not surprising, thinks a Servia paper, that the discussion of the relation of England to the Triple Alliance should have awakened stormy feelings in the service circles of France. Assuming that England stands in the position of guarantor of the Italian naval state, that, in case of war, France would be interdicted by the Navy of a friendly Power from sending her fleet into certain regions of the Mediterranean; while her own European and African coasts were being devastated, M. Weyl remarks in the *Yacht* :—"Let us tear away the veils—what should we be in the world, what would be our situation, if, in case of this hypothetical war, of which too much is said, we found ourselves in presence of such an injunction? We would not accept it; and since we should have every chance of perishing, it would be better to disappear nobly, as a great nation should do which has held a large place in the pages of history." In using this language, M. Weyl reminds Englishmen that he has always held our nation in the highest esteem, and has even been accused of Anglomania because of his admiration for our energy in naval affairs, that he has ever held it folly for France to think of meeting us on equal terms, and that he has plainly raised his voice against that commercial war which many Frenchmen have advocated.

In short, M. Weyl is of opinion that it is useless for France to have officially cordial relations with England, if it is understood that they are to cease at the first cannon-shot—that France can then neither repel the Italian attacks nor attack in return, without the permission of England. He asks, with bitterness, if our ardour in the cause of European equilibrium will lead us to protect France from aggression on the coasts of Provence, Corsica, Algeria, and Tunis. M. Weyl thinks, in case of such a war, that we may be duped. We may build our supremacy upon the ruins of the vanquished, and even if France should be victorious, we should have nothing to fear, since she has no pretension to rival our naval supremacy; but if she should be crushed, annihilated, he thinks disaster might overtake us. For he pictures German preponderance exalted in Western Europe, and a nation flushed with victory, coveting possession of the sea and eager for Colonial expansion, dominating the English Channel. M. Weyl does not—like M Gerville Reache, in the *Siecle*—urge France to attempt any vast increase of her naval armaments, believing that after all, "the good sense and interest of the English people will lead it to deal properly with the diplomatic combinations of those who govern it.

A useful return, which might well be supplied to Parliament quarterly, is that of the vessels in the Channel and home waters available for service at short notice, and their state of readiness. The published return ostensibly shows the condition of the Reserve on April 1, 1891, and puts it, inclusive of the Channel and Coast guard Fleets, at 24 battle-ships, 3 belted cruisers, 14 cruisers, 5 coast-defence monitors, 1 gun-vessel, 8 torpedo-gunboats, and 16 smaller craft, exclusive of torpedo-boats. Examination, however, shows that of this number 1 battle-ship was unready and 2 others were without available crews; 2 of the coast-defence ships were in this last-named condition, 9 of the cruisers, 5 of the torpedo-gunboats, and all the coast-defence gunboats. Several of the vessels also were without their engineers' and warrant officers' stores, but these could have been supplied in the course of the month. Deducting the ships for which men were not immediately available, the force consisted of 21 battle-ships, 2 belted cruisers, 5 cruisers, 3 coast defence monitors, 1 gun-vessel, and 3 torpedo-gunboats.

The available force, then, on April 1, 1891, was as we have stated, and not as it appears in the Return; and attention is at once drawn to the absurdly disproportionate numbers of battle ships and cruisers, the former being just three to one of the latter. This is an altogether unsatisfactory state of affairs, and one the danger of which is not sufficienty realised. It will be improved next year, we may hope; but too often the method of improvement which suggests itself to the authorities is to lessen the construction of armour clads—an altogether fatal one. Men and cruisers we were in want of in the yearly days of April and May, and the supply of both, we are glad to know, has been augmented between then and now; but if this return, slightly amended so as to state the number of men required and a few other particulars were published every three months, it would go a long way towards keeping the authorities up to the mark in maintaining a Reserve adequate for all reasonable purposes.

Mr. Maxim, the gun inventor, believes that he has discoverd the secret of flying. This is what he says :—"If I can rise from the coast of France, sail through the air across the Channel, and drop half-a-ton of nitro-glycerine upon an English city, I can revolutionise the world. I believe I can do it if I live long enough. If I die some one else will come after me who will be sucessful where I failed." Mr. Maxim has already made and tested a trial machine in this country, spending altogether about £9,000 in his experiments: he is now building a real air traveller. The engine is to be of steel, the boiler of copper, heated by petroleum, and the screws of wood; the machine is to lift 40,000lb. It will not fly like a bird, any more than the locomotive runs like a horse, or the steamship breathes like a fish.

This is Mr. Maxim's description of how he intends to test the capabilities of the new machine when finished :—"It will be placed at an angle of about one foot in 18 in. on a railroad track 12 ft. wide. At 30 miles an hour it will barely skim along, the pressure of the air underneath it being then equal to one pound for each square foot, or sufficient to just lift it. At 35 miles an hour it will begin to rise, and as the speed increases it will mount higher and higher. When you want to descend you will slacken speed, or if you wish to proceed on a straight line on a certain height, you come back to 30 miles an hour. It can be done as sure as fate."

The Coloneley of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, vacant by the death of General Sir William Wyllie, has been given to General R. W. M. Fraser. General Fraser, who had previously served in the Army, but had retired by sale of his commission, was appointed to the command of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment, November 25th, 1857; became Colonel, November 25th, 1862; Major-General, June 28, 1868; Lieutenant-General, December 3, 1880; and General, July 1, 1881. He acted as Staff Officer to a detachment sent from Bombay in 1837 against the rebels in Canara; served with the 6th in the Kaffir War of 1846-47 (medal). He was commissioned in October, 1857, to raise the 2nd Battalion 6th, and having within one month raised 1,000 recruits, was gazetted to the command.

The death of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Cash, Inspector-General of the Gold Coast Constabulary, makes the third death amongst the officers of that force during the present year. Their total strength is about seven or eight, so that the West Coast is keeping up its reputation for unhealthiness. At Cape Coast Castle last year the mortality and sickness amongst the white population surpassed all previous records. At Sierra Leone this year and last the reports on the general health have been more favourable than usual.

The Committee has been examining a number of commanding officers as to their views of the situation. It may be anticipated, therefore, that they are anxious to arrive at a practical solution of the difficulty; but it unfortunately happens, as a rule, that all the good which practical soldiers could do in assisting Committees to bring about improvements in system is undone by one or two theorists who manage to carry weight enough to override the professional judgments of those who really know what is best for the army. It may be remembered how regimental opinion was ignored at the time that Lord Airey's Committee reported, because it was opposed to the ideas then prevailing at the War Office. It is to be feared that the old story will have to be retold in the present instance.

THE CHINESE RIOTS.

WHILST the procession of idols passed off without any outward incident at Chinkiang in Tanyang on the 31st ulto., thanks to the presence of the Inconstant and Swift, there were already rumours at Tanyang, of the coming out-break. On the afternoon of Monday, the 1st instant, a crowd began to surround the Mission buildings. A military mandarin, named Heang, came about 4 o'clock with some soldiers. Twice he succeeded in ejecting the crowd and closing the gates, but he was soon over-powered. The orphanage was demolished and entirely ruined. During the first few hours there was very little pillage. Sailors belonging to gunboats were even seen stopping the robbers and forcing them to throw their plunder into the flames. But when the fire had nearly burnt itself out there was a general rush. Beggars, opium smokers, boatmen and others all set to work to possess themselves of whatever was portable—half-burnt wood, stones, tiles, bricks all were carried off. At one end of the enclosure, which is a very large one, there is a cemetery in which it has been the custom for a very long time to inter Christians of the town and children of the orphanage. The rioters dug up the bones and heaped them together. They put the heads in a pile and dragged the mandarin Heang to the spot, hauling him along, it is said, by his queue. One skeleton, on which there still remained some flesh and a few shreds of clothing, was carried off and hung up in front of the priest's door, which looks out on the canal and a busy street. These outrageous doings were performed to the accompaniment of the usual calumnious and abusive shouts. At Kinkiang the Romanist orphanage within the city was the scene of the first trouble. The crowd increased and became noisy and did a little damage by tearing up shrubbery and breaking windows, but in five minutes, and before time was allowed for them to get really started, troops came in hot haste from three camps and immediately took possession. The ladies and children were quietly and quickly removed to the Consulate and Custom House, and arms handed out to the residents, some 30 in number. In the meantime word was sent to the gunboats, three being fortunately in harbour, and armed boatloads of men were sent to the jetties ready to be landed at a second's notice. But the mob increased; soon some eight or ten residents formed line and charged with the bayonet and drove thousands before them and out of the settlement. In the mean time the Taotai with a great following of troops poured in and every chance of the mob destroying property or taking life was gone. The Chinese soldiers were requested to clear the Concession and close the barrier: they made some ineffectual attempts, so the residents took the work in hand and drove the crowd from all the streets at the point of the bayonet, and closed the barrier.

Writing from Wuchang, on 8th June, a correspondent thus tells of the riot there :—

The wave of riot has rolled along the Yangtze until it has reached our province. Thirty miles above Kiukiang is an important trading town called Wusueh at which the steamers stop in mid-stream for passengers. Here the Wesleyan Mission has been peaceably established for nearly twenty years, so peaceably that one is never called "Foreign devil" on the streets, ladies go out without foreign escort, often even for thirty miles inland to Kuangchi Hsien, where also a married missionary lives. The hills immediately opposite Wusueh have been selected for the mission sanatorium. In Wusueh itself, there are two mission houses in the same compound. On Friday evening last, June 5th, ladies only occupied the premises, both ill, together with their children and another lady, a visitor, the husbands being away at different stations. Late in the afternoon four men took another to the *yamen*, declaring that they had found him coming into Wusueh with two baskets containing four young babies. These he professed to have collected around Kuangchi for the Roman Catholic Foundling Home at Kiukiang, and he asserted that eight other men were similarly occupied in the Hsien. The mandarin insisted on these four men affirming their names to the information,—which they declined, and the case was dismised. One cannot but guess that the whole was a plot for the express purpose of rousing the mob. At any rate, plot or no, the plan succeeded. The crowd set on the man and in the scuffle smothered one of the bodies. Instantly the cry was raised, "They will take the baby to the Wesleyan Mission to make medicine of." A rush was made for the Mission compound. The ladies hearing the scurry thought first of a fire, then of a theft, but almost instantly stones began to crash in their windows, and on their attempting to find a safer place it was discovered that the house was on fire—probably through the upsetting of lamps by the shower of stones. They collected the children and had just taken shelter in a latticed toolhouse in the garden when all the doors were burst in and the rabble instead of going to the house, catching sight of their white dresses, rushed at them with stones and bamboos. The ladies driven out rushed down a passage and out at a back door where the natives did not attempt to stop them. Probably the sight of the flaming house induced their pursuers to return after loot. Reaching the Mission chapel they took refuge there for a short while, but a howling mob was on them striking, kicking, stoning. All got separated, one baby in the arms of a catechist was the butt for blows which he fended off as long as possible; its life was then saved by his tossing it to a native woman after which it was lost for an hour until its amah claimed it from the strange motherly arms. The other children were saved in the houses of native Christians. One lady had a very blow which broke her head open, and she fell for an instant bruising her eye, but instantly recovered herself and rushed on; the others were also badly bruised, kicked, and struck. First two of them and then another by herself attempted to get refuge in the *yamen* of the Ma Ko Sze, but on each occasion the doors were shut in their faces, and they were driven back into the crowd. When the Palos arrived at Kiukiang on the 6th, Captain Marthon was informed of the Wusueh massacre, and proceeded at once, arriving at 6 p.m. All was quite then. Captain Marthon went ashore with an escort of Chinese men-of-war sailors, and proceeded a mile and a half into the city. He came across the body of Mr. Argent where it had fallen. It was lying on its back in the courtyard of the mission, dressed and covered over with old mats. He found the church and school gutted, and all the furniture either gone or destroyed. On proceeding to the dwelling house he found the body of Mr. Green lying in the middle of the street and covered with mat and lumber. One dwelling house was completely destroyed by fire and another in the rear entirely gutted of moveables and fixtures. On Monday morning Capt. Marthon and some of his officers, at the request of the mandarin, attended the inquest on the bodies and afterwards saw them washed, dressed, and placed in Chinese coffins to be sent to Hankow by the first steamer.

YACHTING circles in New York are greatly excited over the achievements of the Gloriana, the new 46-foot cutter built by Herreshoff. They regard her as a yacht of a new type, capable of outsailing the fastest yachts of all other models. She has been tried in two races, one with a light wind and a smooth sea, and the other in a strong north-easter and heavy water. She won both so easily that there was no second. In reaching and windward work she is pronounced a wonder without a rival. It is acknowledged that the famous centre-board sloops Volunteer and Mayflower cannot approach her. She is a keel boat, not a centre-board, while the water-line of 46 feet has an enormous overhang of 24 feet, mostly forward. Her most original feature is the bow, which is full and blunt, resembling the head of a shark. The load water-line is carried forward very full without a hollow, being quite convex clean to the stem. Aft it is carried back full, turning in a quick hard turn at the quarter. The fulness of the bow is carried above the water-line, and the frames of the forward overhang are quite rounding. Underneath she is cut away even more than the Thistle. Mr. Herreshoff's theory is that most of the water displaced goes underneath the boat, not along the sides, and he has made the curves below the water-line as easy as possible. The yacht carries about 4,000 feet of canvas.

IT is understood that Lord Salisbury has nominated two prominent diplomatists to join the United States representatives in the arbitration to take place upon the Behrings Sea Fisheries question. As soon as her Majesty has sanctioned the appointment, negotiations will be opened in the United States without delay.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

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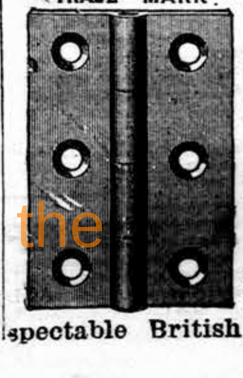

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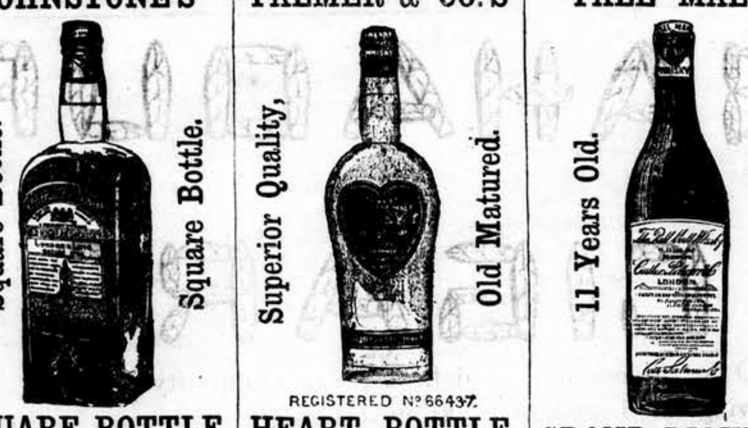
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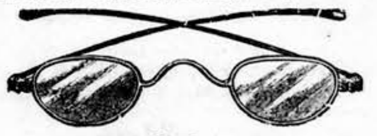

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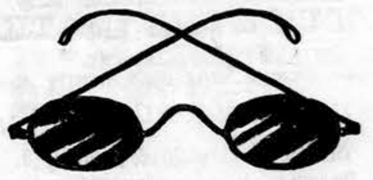

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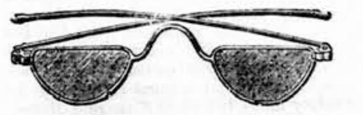

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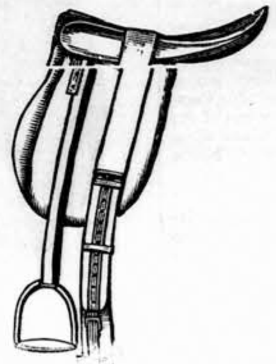

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